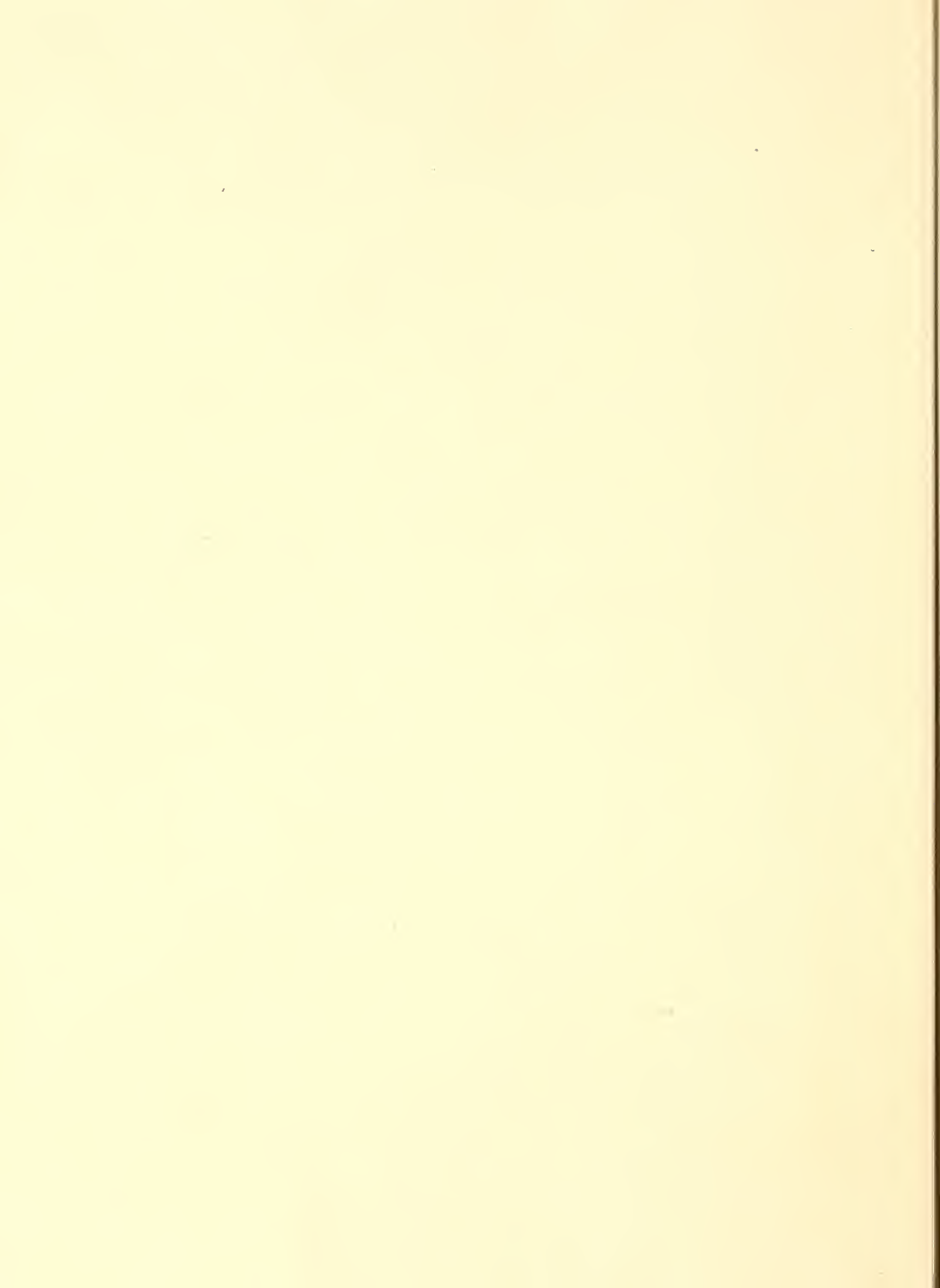


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CROPS AND MARKETS

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DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS AND MARKETS.

Coincident with the separation of the materials formerly published in *Weather, Crops, and Markets* into weekly reports and statistics, and crop reports and monthly statistical summaries, the mailing list has been revised, effective with the issue of January 19.

Under recent regulations the monthly supplements, containing the crop reports and statistical summaries, will be sent free only to crop reporters and other cooperators as provided by law. Those receiving either the weekly issues or the monthly supplements regularly will not receive the other free, except upon special request, and only when necessary to their work for the department. Subscriptions may be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Review.

Choice yearlings and matured steers of practically all weights were scarce and in active demand during the week, January 14-19. The premium commanded by yearlings over comparable grades of heavy steers continued emphatic. Small packers and shippers were active buyers of hogs, while big packers were bearish. Light hogs were seasonably scarce. Practically all woolled lambs sold above \$13 at Chicago. Shorn lamb prices were weak, due to the strength of the wool market. Feeding lambs were scarce.

Prices of all classes of fresh meats except mutton showed uneven declines at eastern markets and Chicago. Demand was slow and receipts moderate to fairly liberal.

Butter markets were unsettled during the week, January 14-19. Price tendencies were downward and declines averaged 1½¢. Production outlook and the import situation were elements of influence. Lower foreign markets made further imports appear probable.

Cheese markets were about steady. Advances the previous week served to slow up trading somewhat. Shipping in Wisconsin was affected by cold weather.

Onions were moving slowly at slightly lower prices in wholesale produce markets during the week, January 14-19. A year ago the trend of prices was steadily upward, but recent sales have been made at lower ranges than prevailed in November, though the market is better than just before Christmas. Shipments increased sharply the past few weeks to an average of 100 cars per day, compared with 50 cars a day in late November and with 70 in mid-January, 1923. Commercial production of late onions in 14 leading States was 8% less than in 1922, but carlot movement has been only 5% less. Usually at this time of the year about 80% or 85% of the season's total shipments have been forwarded, and if the same proportion holds good this season it would indicate that possibly 3,500 carloads are still available. Extremely cold weather has hindered trading in many products. Haulings in northern and western potato sections were rather limited and f. o. b. prices advanced in those districts. The Chicago carlot market also closed strong, but New York City witnessed slight declines. Sweet potatoes and southern cabbage sold at higher prices, northern cabbage however trending downward. Florida celery and lettuce are moving in liberal quantities, with western Iceberg lettuce also increasing in volume. A net decrease of 1,850 cars was reported in the shipments of 15 fruits and vegetables, total output for the week being 12,220 cars.

Corn prices reached a new high level. Movement was retarded by bad roads and severe weather. There was a good demand from feeders but farmers sold slowly. Wheat market was fairly steady—75%—80% of surplus already marketed, but visible supply is still large. Other grains were steady.

Feedstuffs were in fairly good request, especially the heavier wheat feeds which advanced 50 cents to \$1 per ton. Liberal offerings of tankage tended to depress prices of other high protein feeds. Oil meals were quoted a shade easier as a result of an unsatisfactory export demand. Corn feeds held firm in sympathy with corn prices. Production and offerings most feeds about equaled the demand. The movement was heavy.

Prices for spot cotton and old crop future contracts continued to decline during the week January 14-19. Wide fluctuations were in evidence. The decline was interrupted by a sharp advance on Tuesday, caused principally by the bullish Census consumption report. New crop future contracts advanced slightly, due to reports of unfavorable weather for farm work in the southwest. The statistical position continued strong with exports for this season still gaining on those for the corresponding period of last season. January future contracts lost 71 points at New York, closing at 32.84¢. The average of quotations for No. 5 cotton in 8 designated spot markets was 33.18¢ on January 19, compared with an average of 33.72¢ for 10 markets on the 12th.

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Keen Demand for Choice Yearlings.

Choice yearlings and matured steers of practically all weights are comparatively so scarce that they have developed into a specialty class, the demand for which is unusually keen. Consequently when lower grades of fat cattle declined from the price position which they had occupied since the start of the New Year, these choice youngsters and big-weight bullocks which had seen a relatively long turn on corn held their position. A drooping dressed-beef trade adversely affected the outlet for the rank and file of short-fed steers generally during the week January 14-19, and at Chicago killers' and finishers' ideas of value on meaty steers worked closer together than at any time since the New Year opened. As a result the movement on country account showed expansion.

Most of the weighty, meaty feeder steers which were laid in at high prices last summer and which usually lost money when returned to market last fall have been marketed. Those that were not, and others taken out after the fall break in stockers and feeders are now returning—a comparative handful, however, as contrasted with corresponding time a year ago. Upturns since big-weight steers became scarce have made heavy fat steers remunerative. Few of the weighty steers arriving at Chicago recently have been fed intensively more than 120 days. In instances big-weight steers which have the quality and finish to realize \$11 and above have spent five months or more in a corn-belt feed lot, but relatively few are eligible to exceed that price, most of them turning at \$10-\$11. Recently some at the outside figures averaged 1,606 lbs., while horned bullocks that tipped the scales at 1,660 lbs. made \$10. In contrast with best matured steers averaging 1,400 lbs. at \$11.40, long yearlings in comparable finish made \$12.25. Largely in sympathy with a strong yearling trade, beef heifers sold upward to \$10.50-\$10.90. The fact that the yards were full of less desirable yearling steers and a liberal quota of short-fed heifers eligible to \$5.50-\$7 illustrated the demand for and the scarcity of high grain finish. Short-fed cows have been offered liberally at most markets and while such kinds have held up at Chicago, downturns at Kansas City have placed moderately well-bred thin cows in a position where they were obtainable on country account downward to \$3.

Hogs continued in liberal supply, receipts of 81,463, on the initial session at Chicago being the third largest since July. As contrasted with corresponding period a year earlier, arrivals at present are seeking the market gate somewhat more numerous but at the big markets the preponderance of recent runs over a year earlier are gradually becoming less and less marked.

Activity on the part of small killers and shippers featured recent hog markets, but big packers have been bearish. Prices have been pounded lower through a series of hammering tactics, but the net decline of 25¢ at Chicago illustrated the stubbornness of the selling side to yield to lower prices. Light hogs are becoming seasonably scarce and the killing quality of the 140-200 lbs. offerings that do arrive is usually good to choice, whereas a month or two ago considerable liquidation of half-fat offerings of 130-170-lb. averages was in force. Light butchers are in special demand by shippers. Heavy butchers still command a premium but this reward has been shaved to 25¢ proportions or less.

During the week under review best heavy butchers at Chicago at the high time topped at \$7.50 and best 200-lb. averages reached \$7.25. The activity and scarcity of lard continues to stimulate the demand for heavy butchers as well as packing sows. Stocks of product in storage are increasing but not in proportion to increased slaughtering over a year ago. Western coast buyers are active, their presence at Denver during the week being responsible for prices being relatively higher there than at the river markets. In the refusal of packers at Chicago to follow advances is seen their rather strict observance of the daily cut-out profit and under this system any permanent advance will probably have to be instigated by an actual decrease in receipts rather than an intimation that smaller runs are in prospect later in the year.

Best fat lambs in the fleece continued to sell around the \$13.75 mark, the \$14 figure scored a few times recently having proved untenable. The present price level has been in force practically since the first of the year and, has stimulated the demand for feeder lambs, feeding sheep and bred ewes.

It has been more difficult recently to keep shorn lambs from losing price ground than woolled kinds. Especially is this true of recently shorn kinds which sold downward to \$10.75 at Chicago during the week under review, it requiring fall shorn offerings to make \$12.25. Finishers are now paying more attention to the fleece carried by the feeding lambs they take. In fact the demand for shearing lambs is now asserting itself rather pointedly, a few strings going out for that purpose upward to \$13 recently. Scarcity still marks the supply of feeding lambs generally. Although fat sheep have fallen somewhat from the recent peak prices, killers are taking handy-weight fat ewes upward to \$8 at most market centers.

Average Daily Weight and Costs of Hogs.

Week January 14-19, 1924, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday.....	228	\$7.29	206	\$7.25	176	\$6.65	226	\$7.00	240	\$6.87	207	\$6.67
Tuesday.....	225	7.12	222	7.16	178	6.89	218	6.96	240	6.75	212	6.72
Wednesday.....	225	7.22	213	7.18	184	6.85	223	6.90	238	6.88	216	6.83
Thursday.....	224	7.21	208	7.21	177	6.99	233	7.02	244	6.99	210	6.95
Friday.....	224	7.04	214	7.25	177	6.70	223	6.92	241	6.81	215	6.68
Saturday.....	226	7.01	223	7.10	192	6.62	228	6.81	241	6.75	209	6.68
Average:												
Jan. 14-19, 1924.....	226	7.15	216	7.20	179	6.78	222	6.94	242	6.83	212	6.76
Jan. 7-12, 1924.....	227	7.15	211	7.24	180	7.00	230	7.00	238	6.88	210	6.72
Jan. 15-20, 1923.....	241	8.10	209	8.42	187	7.82	222	7.99	243	7.96	216	8.03

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week January 14-19, 1924, with Comparisons.

	Number of head.		Per cent of total by weight ranges.		Average Weight (pounds).		Average price per 100 pounds.	
Weight range.	14-19, 1924.	7-12, 1924.	14-19, 1924.	7-12, 1924.	14-19, 1924.	7-12, 1924.	14-19, 1924.	7-12, 1924.
1,001 lbs. up.....	49	100	74	1.4	3.1	2.8	1,016	1,045
901-1,000 lbs.....	416	206	432	12.0	6.4	16.6	933	944
801-900 lbs.....	756	963	617	21.8	29.9	23.6	812	839
701-800 lbs.....	977	747	522	28.1	23.1	20.0	713	752
601-700 lbs.....	1,275	1,206	966	36.7	37.5	37.0	614	650
Total.....	3,473	3,225	2,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	745	746
							756	6.24
							6.25	7.13

Boston Wool Market Prices.

Prices of wool had an upward tendency on the Boston market during the week January 14-21. Trading has been well distributed as to grade, but buyers continued to show more interest in medium and low wools, $\frac{1}{4}$ -blood stock in particular being moved in some volume.

Australian markets continued to show an upward tendency. Average quotations on the better class of fleece wools similar to Ohio and Pennsylvania, grease basis:

	Cents per lb.
Fine strictly combing (Delaines).....	56
Fine clothing.....	48-49
One-half-blood strictly combing.....	55-56
One-half-blood clothing.....	49-50
Three-eighth-blood strictly combing.....	55-56
Three-eighth-blood clothing.....	48-49
One-fourth-blood strictly combing.....	50-52
One-fourth blood clothing.....	44-46
Low one-fourth-blood strictly combing.....	45
Common and blend.....	40

The better classes of Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, and Missouri wool 1¢ to 2¢ less. Kentucky and similar wool 2¢ to 5¢ higher, depending on the particular lot offered.

Slow Demand for Fresh Meats.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

A slow bearish demand, with plentiful supplies of most classes of fresh meats, forced prices downward at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ended January 18. Mutton values were on a fairly stable basis, due largely to limited offerings. A feature of the supply was the scarcity of common lambs and choice and common steer beef.

Beef.—The bulk of the steer beef was included in the medium and good grades, and sold within a relatively narrow range. Most of this beef, however, was bright cutting and of sufficient quality to satisfy the average retail trade. Demand was slow for the most part and supplies accumulated, resulting in uneven declines ranging from 50¢-82¢ at the various market centers. At Chicago fewer heifers were included in steer lots than was the case for several preceding weeks. Receipts of cow beef at the four markets were light to moderate, but prices were affected to some extent by the downturn in steer values.

At New York the demand was fair, as the supply was used to a considerable extent for the steamship trade, due to the scarcity of common steer beef and the absence of frozen imported beef. Receipts of bulls were extremely light, prices being unchanged at New York, with an advance of around 25¢ per 100 lbs. at Chicago.

Offerings of Kosher beef were only moderate but prices suffered declines of \$1 at Philadelphia and Chicago. Boston was unchanged, and at New York the opening advance of \$1 was lost by mid-week.

Veal.—Receipts of veal at eastern markets were moderate to fairly liberal, but considerably larger than the preceding week's supply. Demand was slow, and prices declined unevenly \$1-\$2 per 100 lbs. At New York a few sales of selected choice and prime were made up to \$24, while at Boston frozen heavy sides sold from \$9-\$10. At Chicago light offerings early in the week were augmented by liberal shipments of country dressed calves, attracted by colder weather and relatively high prices. This, together with a limited demand, resulted in an over-supply, and price reductions of \$1-\$2 were necessary to move stocks.

Lamb.—The general quality of lamb offerings was good, although the bulk was too heavy to command best prices. Receipts were about normal at eastern markets, and fairly liberal at Chicago. The demand was generally slow, and price declines ranged largely from \$1-\$2 during the week.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton showed a considerable gain over the preceding week at New York, but were relatively light from the standpoint of normal consumption and very light at other eastern markets and Chicago. As a result, prices were maintained on a fairly steady basis, despite the decline in lamb values. A few sales of desirable lightweight carcasses were made at slightly higher prices.

Pork.—While the demand for fresh pork loins was relatively healthy at eastern markets, the supply was liberal, consisting largely of 8-10 and 10-12 lb. averages. Prices were very uneven, and the trend was downward, declines ranging from \$1-\$2 with light loins affected most. Other fresh cuts were in relatively better demand, but much unevenness was apparent. At Chicago, with a moderate carry-over from the preceding week and liberal fresh receipts early in the week, a weakness in price, with many unevenly lower spots developed. Late in the week the market had a firmer tendency, although declines for the week ranged mostly 50¢ to \$1, with light loins, which formed the major portion of the supply, showing the greatest drop.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.¹

Week of January 14-19, 1924, with Comparisons.

(In dollars per 100 pounds.)

Commodity.	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.	3-year average. ²
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average.....	22.50	22.25	21.50	24.52
Hams No. 2, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average.....	20.25	20.25	20.50	22.02
Pienies, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average.....	12.00	12.00	14.00	16.10
Bacon No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average.....	25.50	25.50	31.00	33.97
Bacon No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average.....	17.00	17.50	21.25	22.60
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average.....	12.50	12.50	15.50	14.92
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average.....	13.85	13.62	12.38	12.50
Pure lard, tierces.....	14.75	14.75	13.38	13.54
Compound lard, tierces.....	14.25	14.12	13.50	12.21

¹ Based on average prices to retailers.

² Based on average prices for the following weeks: Jan. 17-22, 1921; Jan. 16-21, 1922; and Jan. 15-20, 1923.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of January 14-19, 1924, with Comparisons.

(In dollars per 100 pounds.)

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York			
	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.	Three-year average. ¹	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.	Three-year average. ¹
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice.....	18.10	19.50	18.00	18.27	19.35	20.20	18.25	.....
Good.....	17.15	17.85	16.50	16.50	16.70	17.80	15.20	15.59
Medium.....	14.05 ¹	14.85	14.05	14.62	14.05	15.00	12.50	14.15
Common.....	11.15	11.95	11.50	11.80	12.60	13.30	10.75	* 11.26
Cow—								
Good.....	12.15	12.50	11.50	12.60	11.50	12.30	10.75	12.24
Medium.....	10.60	11.00	9.75	10.92	10.50	10.90	10.25	11.43
Common.....	8.30	8.50	8.25	9.42	9.25	9.65	8.50	10.08
Bull—								
Medium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.62
Common.....	8.53	8.52	7.88	8.95	9.00	9.00	7.50	9.35
Veal:								
Choice.....	18.30	20.30	18.30	18.30	21.70	24.30	20.50	.....
Good.....	16.60	17.70	17.30	17.17	20.20	22.30	18.00	20.10
Medium.....	13.60	14.80	15.30	15.47	16.80	19.10	15.00	17.70
Common.....	10.60	11.80	12.50	12.47	12.20	15.40	12.50	14.47
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average..	15.50	15.50	18.50	20.17	17.00	17.50	20.00	20.67
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average.....	13.55	15.35	15.55	17.37	16.00	16.90	17.20	19.70
10-12 lbs. average..	12.30	14.45	14.60	16.25	15.05	15.50	16.25	18.55
12-14 lbs. average..	12.05	13.80	13.60	15.03	14.10	14.70	15.10	17.50
14-16 lbs. average..	11.30	12.65	12.70	14.03	13.25	13.70	14.05	15.85
16 lbs. and over.....	10.30	11.30	11.80	* 12.05	12.25	12.70	13.50	* 13.00
Shoulders:								
Skinned.....	9.30	9.55	12.35	12.88	10.50	10.50	13.05	13.83
Pienies.....	9.25	9.35	11.45	12.07	10.35	10.50	12.10	.....
4-6 lbs. average.....	8.75	8.75	10.10	11.32	9.40	9.50	10.88	12.41
Butts:								
Boston style.....	10.70	11.50	12.80	14.20	13.85	13.50	15.20	16.67
Spare ribs:								
.....	8.60	8.70	9.80	11.57	9.00	8.50	13.75	14.17
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice.....	23.10	23.30	25.30	25.10	23.30	24.60	26.00	26.38
Good.....	21.10	21.20	24.30	23.77	22.00	23.60	24.70	25.37
Medium.....	19.60	20.30	22.30	21.43	20.30	21.70	22.30	23.20
Common.....	16.60	17.50	19.00	18.33	19.30	20.50	20.00	* 21.30
Mutton:								
Choice.....	14.70	14.50	14.15	12.88	15.00	15.60	15.50	15.50
Good.....	12.60	12.50	11.80	10.77	14.50	14.10	13.25	14.02
Medium.....	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.27	13.00	12.60	10.20	11.33

¹ Based on average prices for the following weeks: Jan. 17-22, 1921; Jan. 16-21, 1922; and Jan. 15-20, 1923.

² Two-year average.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week January 14-19, 1924, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves. ¹			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Local slaugh-ter.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Local slaugh-ter.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Local slaugh-ter. ²
Chicago.....	90,415	26,054	64,361	295,298	74,946	220,347	93,666	34,787	58,879
Denver ¹	9,802	4,813	3,026	16,446	916	14,823	32,834	26,658	2,634
East St. Louis.....	18,567	6,587	14,192	116,483	45,964	62,766	5,133	141	5,198
Fort Worth.....	22,779	3,207	16,654	14,214	1,157	12,096	6,810	4,031	1,587
Indianapolis.....	10,256	5,267	4,322	77,954	27,629	46,768	1,996	702	1,129
Kansas City.....	48,432	18,690	27,098	76,006	24,355	49,000	27,727	5,932	20,638
Oklahoma City.....	6,687	1,510	4,968	6,803	919	6,255	54	11	83
Omaha.....	39,458	12,497	26,063	97,956	14,908	82,911	59,794	17,708	39,201
St. Joseph ²	14,633	4,052	9,939	52,550	9,012	41,621	26,094	5,140	22,169
St. Paul ²	22,565	5,122	17,231	10,183	22,977	89,970	6,757	638	5,793
Siox City.....	13,650	7,697	6,862	51,908	31,692	42,338	10,793	5,840	5,865
Wichita ²	6,424	4,656	2,203	18,043	1,055	16,771	362	66	263
Total.....	303,718	100,154	197,239	963,839	255,555	685,855	272,020	101,174	162,909
Total Jan. 7-12, 1924.....	311,662	109,257	189,594	951,606	294,540	649,963	233,668	87,392	158,446
Total Jan. 15-20, 1923.....	313,083	119,207	180,312	680,349	213,713	466,297	242,461	74,437	164,918

¹ Movement of calves Jan. 14-19, 1924: Receipts, 54,177; shipments 13,305; local slaughter, 45,352.

² Week ending Friday, Jan. 13.

Average Prices of Livestock, Week of January 14-19, 1924, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				FortWorth. ¹				Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.				
	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.	3-year average. ²	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.	3-year average. ²	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.	3-year average. ²	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.	3-year average. ²	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.	3-year average. ²			
Cattle.																									
Slaughter cattle and calves:																									
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																									
Choice and prime.....	11.75	11.70	11.88	10.66	11.60	11.55	11.92	10.39	.....	.....	11.25	11.28	10.96	9.96	11.38	11.39	11.00	9.91	11.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....		
Good.....	10.56	10.64	10.48	9.56	10.46	10.42	10.42	9.25	.....	.....	9.75	9.78	9.55	8.75	10.24	10.18	9.62	8.72	9.62	9.62	.....	.....	.....		
Medium.....	9.12	9.30	8.79	8.38	8.70	8.65	8.64	7.96	7.25	7.25	8.00	8.02	8.18	7.68	8.64	8.46	8.12	7.59	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.74	7.74		
Common.....	7.38	7.64	7.22	7.21	6.78	6.68	6.82	6.79	5.38	5.25	6.12	6.22	6.22	6.60	6.72	6.66	6.44	6.50	6.43	6.00	6.00	6.85	6.87		
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																									
Choice and prime.....	11.88	11.94	11.62	10.65	11.68	11.75	11.92	10.64	.....	.....	11.38	11.50	10.76	9.90	11.47	11.51	10.75	9.86	11.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....		
Good.....	10.74	10.88	10.28	9.52	10.62	10.62	10.42	9.42	8.75	8.75	10.00	10.02	9.34	8.57	10.32	10.25	9.50	8.59	9.62	9.62	.....	.....	.....		
Medium.....	9.24	9.38	8.68	8.25	8.76	8.72	8.64	7.99	7.25	7.25	8.25	8.25	7.92	7.42	8.66	8.46	8.00	7.32	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.74	7.74		
Common.....	7.00	7.14	6.99	6.97	6.28	6.25	6.82	6.52	5.25	5.25	6.12	6.12	6.31	6.35	6.56	6.37	6.25	6.16	6.00	6.00	6.72	6.25	6.25		
Canner and cutter.....	4.61	4.64	3.99	4.13	4.08	4.10	3.42	3.58	3.25	3.23	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.62	4.25	4.18	3.88	3.66	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.46	3.46		
Light yearling steers and heifers—																									
Good and prime (800 lbs. down) ³	11.04	11.02	.....	.....	10.28	10.58	.....	.....	9.00	9.00	9.88	9.88	.....	.....	9.95	10.19	.....	.....	9.88	9.88	.....	.....	.....		
Heifers—																									
Good and choice (850 lbs. up).....	9.28	9.34			8.00	8.18		7.12	7.21	6.88	6.88	8.00	8.12		6.32	6.21	8.58	8.71		6.75	6.25	8.25	8.25	6.12	6.06
Common and medium (all weights).....	6.08	6.21	4.78	6.96	5.12	5.40	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	4.88	4.88	.....	.....	5.72	5.66	.....	6.45	6.25	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	.....	
Cows—																									
Good and choice.....	6.64	6.85	5.78	5.58	6.12	6.08		5.46	5.53	4.75	4.62	5.88	6.02		5.20	5.11	5.81	5.90		5.45	5.13	6.12	6.08	5.32	5.21
Common and medium.....	4.50	4.72	.....	.....	4.55	4.40	.....	.....	3.42	3.38	4.00	4.02	.....	.....	4.32	4.31	.....	4.37	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	
Canner and cutter.....	3.01	3.14	3.17	3.34	2.97	2.90	2.88	3.22	2.30	2.25	2.75	2.76	3.06	3.21	2.94	3.02	3.45	3.14	2.75	2.75	3.00	2.94	2.94	2.94	
Bulls—																									
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded) ⁴	6.05	6.29	.....	.....	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	5.38	5.38	.....	.....	5.15	5.12	.....	.....	5.12	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Canner to medium (canner and bologna) ⁵	4.47	4.72	.....	.....	3.82	3.92	.....	.....	2.88	2.88	3.72	3.75	.....	.....	4.02	3.81	.....	.....	3.88	3.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Calves—																									
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down).....	10.00	11.50	.....	.....	10.05	10.62	.....	9.25	9.39	6.58	6.78	9.12	9.10	.....	8.58	8.88	.....	9.02	8.58	7.05	8.00	7.40	7.37	7.37	
Medium to choice (190-200 lbs.).....	8.46	9.48	.....	.....	7.65	7.85	.....	.....	6.20	6.50	7.88	7.88	.....	8.58	8.93	7.40	7.60	.....	6.05	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up).....	6.88	7.25	5.95	6.33	5.90	6.38	6.50	6.68	5.90	6.00	6.12	6.12	6.05	6.13	5.78	6.08	6.00	6.01	5.25	5.20	5.10	5.03	5.03	5.03	
Cull and common (190 lbs. down) ⁶	6.68	7.48	.....	.....	5.10	5.40	.....	.....	3.62	3.88	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	5.68	5.80	.....	.....	4.55	4.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cull and common (190 lbs. up) ⁷	5.82	6.32	.....	.....	3.23	3.22	.....	.....	3.45	3.50	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.20	3.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																									
Steers, common to choice (750 lbs. up) ⁸	6.82	6.82	7.12	7.10	5.88	5.88	6.60	6.62	5.50	5.50	6.50	6.50	7.08	7.08	6.64	6.47	6.90	6.86	5.88	5.32	5.98	5.93	5.93	5.93	
Steers, common to choice (750 lbs. down) ⁸	6.25	6.22	6.18	6.22	5.58	5.50	5.72	5.85	5.25	5.25	6.00	6.00	6.63	6.26	6.32	6.14	6.22	6.12	5.12	4.92	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.40	
Steers, inferior (all weights) ⁹	3.82	3.81	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	3.12	3.12	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.90	3.88	.....	.....	3.12	3.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cows and heifers, common-choice.....	4.20	4.22	4.40	4.54	3.70	3.62	4.02	4.34	2.95	2.95	4.00	4.00	4.37	4.58	4.12	4.12	4.38	4.65	3.38	3.38	3.98	3.98	3.93	3.93	
Calves, common-choice ¹⁰.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.75	5.75	5.75	6.18	6.16	5.75	5.75	6.06	5.92	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	
Hogs.																									
Top (highest price, not average).....	7.50	7.65	8.85	10.25	7.60	7.80	9.00	10.50	7.45	7.75	7.25	7.30	8.35	9.90	7.15	7.25	8.25	9.95	9.03	7.00	7.00	8.40	9.85	9.85	
Bulk of sales.....	7.15	7.16	8.18	8.56	7.22	7.30	8.49	8.78	7.03	7.24	6.98	6.97	8.05	8.31	6.82	6.85	8.05	8.28	6.73	6.74	8.09	8.32	8.32	8.32	
Heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium-choice.....	7.25	7.31	8.10	8.46	7.28	7.40	8.23	8.42	7.04	7.30	7.06	7.08	8.02	8.27	6.92	6.98	8.06	8.28	6.80	6.78	7.93	8.17	8.17	8.17	
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.) medium-choice.....	7.21	7.25	8.28	8.64	7.25	7.38	8.43	8.75	7.04	7.39	7.00	7.04	8.12	8.38	6.85	6.92	8.08	8.37	6.80	6.77	8.09	8.32	8.32	8.32	
Light weight (160-200 lbs.) common-choice.....	7.06	7.11	8.49	8.85	7.06	7.20	8.65	8.95	6.48	6.85	6.68	6.78	8.10	8.30	6.66	6.70	8.03	8.38	6.70	6.72	8.22	8.48	8.48	8.48	
Light lights (130-160 lbs.) common-choice.....	6.78	6.86	8.49	8.88	6.68	6.79	8.45	8.87	5.90	6.32	6.36	6.40	8.08	8.26	6.16	6.03	.....	.....	6.49	6.43	8.26	8.56	8.56	8.56	
Packing hogs:																									
Smooth.....	6.81	6.83	7.42	7.75	6.33	6.37	7.21	7.18	6.25	6.25	6.55	6.62	7.27	7.32	6.62	6.75	7.32	7.56	6.18	6.18	6.96	7.36	7.36	7.36	
Rough.....	6.63	6.64	7.10	7.37	6.12	6.11	7.08	6.82	5.38	5.38	6.40	6.43	7.10	6.95	6.47	6.58	7.09	7.18	6.04	6.06	6.62	6.96	6.96	6.96	
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice.....	6.12	6.26	8.15	8.72	6.39	6.52	7.45	8.32	4.58	5.04	5.85	5.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99	5.83	8.28	8.36	8.36	8.36	
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 lbs. down) common-choice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.81	5.90	7.57	7.92	.....	.....	4.75	4.72	7.76	8.08	5.25	5.25	7.50	7.91	5.02	4.92	8.28	8.59	8.59	8.59	
Sheep and Lambs.																									
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																									
Lambs—																									
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down) medium-choice.....	12.76	12.94	13.84	12.14	12.75	12.48	13.82	11.79	.....	.....	12.12	12.16	13.52	11.55	12.12	12.02	13.64	11.94	12.20	12.14	13.28	11.25	11.25	11.25	
All weights, cull and common.....	10.62	10.75	11.20	9.98	10.12	10.00	11.18	9.16	.....	.....	9.62	9.68	10.82	9.02	9.82	9.55	11.00	9.66	10.12	9.98	11.02	8.70	8.70	8.70	
Yearling wethers, medium-choice.....	10.50	10.56	11.12	10.07	10.28	10.08	11.02	9.52	8.35	8.30	10.00	10.05	10.65	9.39	9.90	9.80	10.70	9.33	9.88	6.20	10.72	9.31	9.31	9.31	
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-choice.....	8.00	8.00	8.48	7.42	7.50	7.50	7.88	7.13	6.78	6.58	7.62	7.48	7.50	6.50	7.45	7.42	7.78	6.72	7.50	9.88	7.60	6.58	6.58		
Ewes, common-choice ¹¹	6.62	6.68	.....	.....	6.38	6.38	.....	.....	5.62	5.62	6.12	6.35	.....	.....	6.26	6.14	.....	.....	6.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ewes, canner and cutter.....	3.38	3.68	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	3.50	3.08	.....	.....	3.08	2.98	.....	.....	3.25	7.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Feeding sheep and lambs:																									
Feeding lambs, medium-choice.....	12.12	12.08	13.80	11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....														

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.
Week January 12-18, 1924, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Jan. 12-18, 1924.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922-23.	Week Jan. 12-18, 1924.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922-23.	Week Jan. 12-18, 1924.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922-23.
Market origin:						
Chicago.....	4,445	87.4			8,160	138.5
Denver.....	4,546	41.2	1,446	164.3	7,975	60.1
East St. Louis.....	2,744	111.2	140	15.4	141	34.9
Fort Worth.....	1,899	50.7	200	35.6	300	36.0
Indianapolis.....	565	77.1	220	97.8		
Kansas City.....	13,217	100.1	3,825	107.0		28.6
Oklahoma City.....	559	39.0				
Omaha.....	7,358	66.1	140	106.9	5,989	213.0
St. Joseph.....	2,247	142.6	247	358.0	4,875	302.0
St. Paul.....	3,641	110.3	1,850	72.7	164	10.7
Sioux City.....	4,266	87.2	9	1.271	1,271	166.4
Wichita.....	3,186	133.7	799	407.6		
Total.....	48,706	83.6	8,401	93.1	30,530	103.0
State destination:						
California.....	84	35.1	672	188.2		
Colorado.....	3,413	187.3	774		5,719	93.0
Illinois.....	6,979	88.8	978	54.2	406	15.5
Indiana.....	1,666	77.8	220	65.9	440	70.6
Iowa.....	8,518	71.5	1,008	51.9	1,972	95.6
Kansas.....	8,606	107.2	802	224.0	600	22.9
Kentucky.....	683	268.9				
Maryland.....	25	18.5				
Michigan.....	38	15.0			5,736	318.0
Minnesota.....	482	77.9	98	22.9	164	58.6
Missouri.....	5,296	76.1	1,004	71.5	5,449	195.0
Nebraska.....	9,231	105.9	774	305.9	7,343	169.0
New Jersey.....			142			
New York.....	50	34.2	495		1,437	112.1
Ohio.....	940	88.5	140	280.0		
Oklahoma.....	616	31.0				
Pennsylvania.....	275	89.0				
South Carolina.....	55					
South Dakota.....	237	31.0				
Texas.....	1,190	35.4	694	232.1		
Utah.....	123					
Virginia.....	30	11.1				
Wisconsin.....	167	38.8			1,254	160.2
Wyoming.....	32	42.1				
Total.....	48,706	83.6	8,401	93.1	30,530	103.0

Season Comparisons of Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923 to Jan. 18, 1924.....	2,801,868	281,493	3,036,833
Same period one year ago.....	3,062,592	314,339	3,466,722
Same period two years ago.....	2,042,578	134,333	2,005,353
Same period three years ago.....	1,959,442	193,045	2,434,481
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods.....	121.5	178.3	128.7

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week January 14-19, 1924, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Week Jan. 15-20, 1923.	Week Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Week Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Week Jan. 15-20, 1923.	Week Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Week Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Week Jan. 15-20, 1923.	Week Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Week Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Week Jan. 15-20, 1923.	Week Jan. 7-12, 1924.
Choice and prime.....	670	766	136	2.3	2.7	0.51	288	1,313	1,264	\$11.30	\$11.12	\$11.39
Good.....	5,607	5,899	4,981	19.2	20.6	17.21	278	1,285	1,275	10.50	10.28	10.13
Medium.....	15,504	13,306	20,195	53.2	46.6	69.81	1,142	1,115	1,102	9.19	9.05	8.78
Common.....	7,362	8,642	3,610	25.3	30.1	12.5	808	927	846	7.53	7.56	7.42
Total.....	29,143	28,673	28,922	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,110	1,098	1,100	9.20	9.03	8.94

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week January 14-19 amounted to 3,412 bales, weighing 1,483,367 lbs., valued at \$298,588. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 7,205 bales and 849 bags, weighing 3,490,580 lbs., valued at \$1,333,003.

Fruits and Vegetables

Onions Moving Slowly.

Southern products, with the exception of citrus fruits, moved in heavier volume during the week ending January 19. However, the 30% decrease in potato shipments and the lighter cabbage movement offset the gain of other lines to such an extent that a net decrease of 1,850 cars occurred in total output of 15 fruits and vegetables. Potato markets closed lower in the East, but advances were again noted at northern and western shipping points and in Chicago. Extremely cold weather is continuing the sale of many products. Northern cabbage continued its downward trend, onions and lettuce also weakening slightly. Most sweet potato sales were made at higher prices.

Onion markets are scarcely able to hold their own this season, compared with the steady upward trend of a year ago. From mid-November, 1922, to mid-January, 1923, northern yellow onions advanced about \$1 per 100-pound sack in leading consuming centers, partly because of the expected shortage in southern onion sections. This season, jobbing prices were fairly high in November—about \$1 above the range of November, 1922—but declined to low point just before Christmas and have recovered but slightly in the East, with a gain of only 50¢ per sack on the Chicago market. In most cities, prices now range 25¢ to 50¢ below last January's level, midwestern distributing centers holding firmer than eastern markets.

Demand seems to be for large fancy stock, onions of smaller size and inferior quality being hard to move. Red Globes bring relatively high prices. Shipping points have been dull, with few sales reported. In the Connecticut Valley medium-size yellows brought mostly \$2.25 f. o. b., small onions ranging \$1.80-\$2, with the price trend downward. The same stock in Boston ranged \$2.50-\$2.75 for fairly large sizes; mediums were jobbing at \$2-\$2.25, with so-called Japanese sets at \$2.75-\$3. Western New York f. o. b. sales were made at \$2.50 for yellows and \$3 for large red onions, which are relatively higher than usual because of scarcity. Yellow Globes were bringing \$2.25-\$3 in eastern terminal markets, according to size.

Cold weather hindered trading, especially in the Middle West. Best Indiana yellows were quoted at \$2.50-\$2.75 in Chicago and Cincinnati, with white varieties and reds ranging \$3.50-\$3.75 in a few markets. White Globes from the West touched high mark of \$4-\$4.50 per sack in Kansas City, California whites selling on the Chicago market at \$3.75-\$4 and Australian Browns at \$2.75-\$3.

Spanish Valencias continue to arrive in considerable volume. New York received 62 carloads during the week, in addition to 123 cars of domestic stock, and Boston reported 4 carloads from Spain. These imported onions moved slowly at a range of \$1.65-\$2.25 per crate.

Car-lot shipments, mostly from New York, Ohio, and Indiana increased sharply the last two weeks and now average over 100 per day, compared with 50 in late November and with 70 in mid-January, 1923. Total output from 14 late-onion States is 15,850 cars, against 16,700 to the same time a year ago and 11,360 cars in 1922. The commercial crop in these States is about 8% less than the 1922 crop, but shipments were only 5% less than last season's. Two years ago 85% of the total seasonal movement had been completed by mid-January, and last year 80%. If the same ratio holds good this season, about 3,500 cars are still to be shipped. Acreage of Bermuda-type onions in Texas and southern California probably will not much exceed that of 1923, but growers are hoping for a larger yield.

POTATO PRICES IRREGULAR.

Potatoes.—With the exception of Maine, most of the late-potato States cut down their shipments rather sharply. A net decrease of 1,600 cars was noted for the week. Liberal arrivals from previous heavy shipments caused eastern markets to sag; demand was moderate. Eastern round whites declined 10¢ to 20¢ per 100 pounds in New York City, smaller recessions occurring for other varieties and in other consuming centers. F. o. b. prices in Maine were slightly lower and trading light. Sales at north central and western shipping points were made at advances of 10¢ to 20¢, with haulings generally limited. The Chicago car-lot market closed strong at \$1.40-\$1.65 for sacked northern round whites and \$1.50-\$1.75 for bulk stock. Elsewhere the changes were not so marked.

Florida cabbage in 1½-bushel hampers advanced in most cities to a range of \$1.35-\$2, because of moderate supplies and

good demand. Shipments during the past week, however, increased about 125%, while northern stock moved in lighter volume. New York cabbage weakened to \$25-\$30 per ton in leading markets, Wisconsin Danish selling mostly at \$40-\$45 but as low as \$30-\$32 in Chicago.

Movement of boxed *apples* increased about 300 cars for the week and barreled stock about 70. Washington and New York continue the heaviest shipping States, with Virginia third. Eastern Baldwins were about steady, ranging \$3-\$4.50 per barrel in eastern city markets, with York Imperials \$3.25-\$3.75. At western New York shipping points, a few sales were made of Baldwins from cold storage at \$4-\$4.25, while Rhode Island Greenings A 2½ and A 2¼ inch sizes brought \$4.50. City wholesale prices of midwestern Jonathans were unchanged, ranging \$5-\$5.50 in Chicago and \$6-\$6.50 in other central markets. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps were quoted 5c-10c higher in New York at \$2.25-\$2.60 per box, and slightly weaker f. o. b. at \$1.25-\$1.50.

Celery.—Shipments of Florida *celery* more than doubled the previous week's movement, while old crop shipments from California and New York fell off nearly half. Florida Golden Self-Blanching continued to bring \$2.75-\$3 per 10-inch crate of 3-6 dozen stalks in leading city markets, but declined 25c f. o. b. shipping points. California Golden Heart sold generally at \$5-\$6 per crate.

Florida Big Boston *lettuce* in 1½-bushel hampers held firm at \$1-\$1.75 in New York and Philadelphia, although shipments increased to 190 cars for the week. Western Iceberg type closed 25c lower in city markets at \$2.25-\$2.75 per crate, and 10c lower f. o. b. Imperial Valley points at \$1.25-\$1.30. Movement from the Imperial Valley gained 25c and filled 550 cars, but Arizona's output decreased one-half. Total shipments from those two sections are running far ahead of last season's early movement.

Norfolk *spinach* was ordinary in quality, with some frozen stock being offered, and prices were irregular, ranging mostly \$2.50-\$4 per barrel. Texas stock brought \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in leading eastern cities. California *cauliflower* advanced 25c per crate, ranging \$2.75-\$3.50. Florida *peppers* were quoted at \$2.25-\$2.75 per crate in New York, *tomatoes* at \$4-\$4.50 per six-basket carrier, and strawberries at 30c-45c per quart.

About \$280,000,000 worth of business was handled in 1923 by 956 cooperative organizations of farmers, dealing in fruits and vegetables especially. The business of 2,600 grain organizations amounted to \$490,000,000, and 1,841 dairy products associations transacted business to the amount of \$300,000,000. Although the livestock organizations numbered 1,182, their business totaled only \$220,000,000, or \$60,000,000 less than fruits and vegetables. Aggregate amount for the 9,000 to 11,000 farmers' cooperative associations in the United States possibly exceeded \$2,000,000,000.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of January 13-19 and Season to January 19, with Comparisons.

Product.	Jan. 13-19, 1924.	Jan. 6-12, 1924.	Jan. 14-20, 1925.	Total this season Jan. 19.	Total last season Jan. 20.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Western States.....	1,187	890	1,226	49,587	36,974	46,282
Eastern States.....	894	733	750	54,563	55,855	63,985
Cabbage:						
Old crop.....	768	993	542	32,798	37,787	41,327
New crop.....	246	138	85	1,285	1,322	798
Cauliflower:						
Old crop.....	119	82	287	1,791	2,379	4,616
Celery:						
Old crop.....	340	599	223	15,704	13,842	14,921
New crop (Florida).....	366	160	157	603	1,325	1,638
Grapfruit:						
Lemons.....	418	589	(2)	8,431	(2)	17,113
Lettuce.....	185	161	(2)	2,201	(2)	8,194
Onions:						
Lettuce.....	860	856	700	6,994	4,954	27,653
Onions.....	678	640	(2)	22,484	25,542	29,759
Oranges.....	1,321	1,771	(2)	22,230	(2)	67,947
Potatoes:						
Sweet.....	275	277	477	11,987	15,623	21,564
White.....	3,822	5,432	3,770	151,838	170,002	254,128
Spinach:						
Spinach.....	216	222	226	2,369	2,001	7,340
Strawberries:						
Strawberries.....	44	25	21	100	35	17,890
Tomatoes:						
Tomatoes.....	139	69	30	316	94	23,654
Vegetables, mixed:						
Vegetables, mixed.....	433	429	383	1,248	1,014	23,782
Total.....	12,221	14,066	9,357	385,816	366,102	672,161

¹ Not included in totals.

² Unavailable.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week January 15-21, 1924 with Comparisons; Prices are for January 21, 1924 with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Round Whites, sacked per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Jan. 15-21, 1924.	Jan. 8-14, 1924.	Jan. 16-22, 1923.	Jan. 1-7, 1924.	Jan. 1-7, 1923.	Jan. 21, 1924.	Jan. 14, 1924.	Jan. 22, 1923.
New York.....	457	418	358	1,152	952	\$1.65-1.75	\$1.85-1.95	\$1.35-1.40
Boston.....	311	483	176	1,023	587	1.90-2.00	1.90-2.00	1.50-1.60
Philadelphia.....	159	195	92	496	308	1.65-2.00	1.75-1.85	1.35-1.40
Baltimore.....	30	41	25	112	59	1.65-1.75	1.85	1.35-1.40
Pittsburgh.....	68	111	68	263	280	1.65-1.85	1.85-1.90	1.55
Cincinnati.....	84	39	63	153	119	1.50-1.65	1.65-1.75	1.05-1.10
Chicago.....	243	362	290	875	904	1.40-1.65	1.20-1.40	1.80-.95
St. Louis.....	59	37	55	132	188	1.40-1.55	1.60	1.05-1.10
Kansas City.....	182	83	181	337	468	1.21-1.40	1.21-1.50	1.05-1.10

APPLES (Prices quoted on Eastern Baldwins, barrels).

New York.....	227	223	168	674	584	\$4.00-4.50	\$4.00-4.50	\$4.50-4.75
Philadelphia.....	46	44	34	126	99	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.50	4.50-4.75
Baltimore.....	19	6	13	35	35	3.00-4.00	3.75-4.00	4.50-4.75
Pittsburgh.....	74	42	66	191	223	4.00	3.75-4.00	5.00-5.25
Cincinnati.....	35	23	16	65	38	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50
Chicago.....	11	14	20	39	68	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00
Kansas City.....	3	1	1	5	2	6.00	6.00	4.50-5.00

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, boxes).

New York.....	194	167	138	583	466	\$2.25-2.60	\$2.20-2.50	\$2.25-2.60
Boston.....	8	1	28	19	105	2.25	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25
Philadelphia.....	12	20	25	68	116	2.25	1.60-2.00	2.00-2.25
Baltimore.....	4	3	8	12	31	2.15-2.25	2.15-2.25	2.15-2.25
Chicago.....	37	27	314	97	751	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.50	2.25-2.50
Kansas City.....	16	10	43	55	119	2.50	2.50	2.25-2.50

ONIONS¹ (Prices quoted on Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 pounds).

New York.....	185	186	75	474	346	\$2.25-2.50	\$2.25-2.60	\$2.75-3.00
Boston.....	34	35	54	101	98	2.25-2.50	2.50-2.75	3.00
Philadelphia.....	60	50	51	134	120	2.50-2.90	2.65-2.75	2.75-2.90
Baltimore.....	40	38	29	101	42	2.50-2.65	2.75	2.75-3.00
Pittsburgh.....	34	26	10	60	66	2.50-2.75	2.25-2.75	2.90-3.00
Cincinnati.....	8	5	5	20	21	2.25-2.75	2.25-2.75	2.85-3.00
Chicago.....	30	17	40	63	89	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.75	2.75
St. Louis.....	22	18	19	47	36	3.50	3.75	3.50-4.00
Kansas City.....	27	12	21	49	50	3.50-3.75	3.25-3.50	2.50-2.75

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk per ton).

New York.....	95	124	63	296	190	\$25.00-30.00	\$30.00-35.00	\$26.00-28.00
Boston.....	32	27	27	79	55	2.00	2.25-2.50	2.25
Philadelphia.....	66	75	52	187	139	25.00-28.00	30.00-35.00	30.00-30.00
Baltimore.....	40	38	29	101	82	25.00-30.00	30.00-35.00	22.00-25.00
Pittsburgh.....	71	40	36	136	90	25.00-30.00	35.00	25.00-26.00
Cincinnati.....	27	21	10	55	36	40.00-45.00	40.00-45.00	30.00
Chicago.....	70	83	57	241	171	30.00-32.00	32.00-35.00	27.00-28.00
St. Louis.....	59	29	21	107	74	40.00	60.00	23.00
Kansas City.....	29	26	30	67	66	45.00	45.00-50.00	11.75

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware Yellow Varieties, bushel hampers).

New York.....	35	40	54	132	226	\$3.00-3.25	\$2.50-3.00	\$0.75-1.25
Boston.....	4	5	22	12	51	2.75-3.00	3.50	75-1.00
Philadelphia.....	14	18	7	53	23	2.25-2.50	2.25-2.50	.65-.75
Baltimore.....	5	5	.....	14	28	2.50	2.25-2.50	.60-.65
Pittsburgh.....	26	38	48	92	114	2.50-2.65	2.20-2.75	1.00-1.50
Cincinnati.....	16	13	11	31	31	2.25-2.35	2.50-2.65	1.00-1.05
Chicago.....	28	31	24	100	107	2.50-2.65	2.40-2.50	1.00-1.15
St. Louis.....	7	3	4	13	18	2.50	2.25	1.00
Kansas City.....	14	3	1	31	7	2.00	2.00	1.10-1.15

¹ Carlot sales.

² Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohio.

³ Eastern York Imperials.

⁴ Midwestern Jonathans.

⁵ Northwestern Extra Fancy Stayman Winesaps.

⁶ Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans.

⁷ Arrivals include Spanish imports.

⁸ Red varieties.

⁹ Barrels.

¹⁰ Per ton, sacked and delivered.

¹¹ Bulk per 100 pounds.

¹² Tennessee Nancy Halls.

¹³ Arkansas Nancy Halls.

¹⁴ Texas Nancy Halls.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables F. O. B. Shipping Points.
January 21, 1924, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Jan. 21, 1924.	Jan. 14, 1924.	Jan. 22, 1923.
Potatoes:					
Red River	Minneapolis	100 lbs. sacked	.....	¹ \$1.00	\$0.60
Ohios.	Presque Isle, Me.	do.....	² \$1.40-1.43	1.60	² .92-.95
Green Mountains	Rochester, N.Y.	do.....	1.45	1.53	1.05-1.10
Round Whites.	Waupaca, Wis.	do.....	1.20-1.30	1.05-1.15	.65-.70
Do.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do.....	1.15	1.00-1.10	.60-.65
Do.....	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	do.....	.80	.75	.....
Rurals.....					
Apples:					
Whinsaps..	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes.....	1.25-1.35	1.25-1.40	1.50-1.60
Cabbage:					
Danish....	Rochester, N.Y.	Bulk per ton..	23.00-25.00	25.00	18.00-20.00
Do.....	Racine, Wis.	do.....	30.00-32.00	30-35.00	.....
Onions:					
Yellow Globes.	Connecticut Valley points.	100 lbs. sacked.	2.25	2.25-2.35	.....

¹ U. S. No. 1 and partly graded.

² Bulk per 100 pounds.

³ Seed stock.

Idaho Farmers Diversifying Crops.

Potato acreage in Idaho more than doubled from 1918 to 1922. There were 34,000 acres in 1918, 43,000 in 1919, 45,000 in 1920, 64,000 in 1921, and 81,000 in 1922. After the disastrous season of 1922, only 67,000 acres were planted, and there is every indication that the acreage will be further reduced this year. Soil, climate, altitude, and irrigation facilities of the Snake River Valley unite to produce a potato of most excellent quality. This is fortunate, because the State is such a long distance from important centers of consumption that Idaho growers can not afford to ship stock of inferior quality, such as States with lower freight costs sometimes send to market.

However, the farmers are now giving serious thought to the problem of raising a crop that will sell at a profit. Many have concluded that the only way to do this is to practice diversified farming and not to bend all their efforts toward producing a surplus of one crop that depresses the market and gives them an inadequate return for a season of hard work.

On the Twin Falls irrigation tract in the southern part of the State, where approximately 30% of the potato crop is produced, many growers experimented on beans this season with marked success. It is reported that the acreage of beans will be increased considerably there, and that potato plantings will be correspondingly reduced. About 45,000 acres of beans were grown in Idaho, compared with 26,000 acres in 1922 and with 18,000 in 1921. Heretofore, the greater part of Idaho's late crop of Rural potatoes has been produced on the Twin Falls tract.

About half the potato crop is grown in the Idaho Falls section, which extends from Pocatello in the south to Ashton in the north. Growers in this district who have used good seed and have practiced proper methods of irrigation, by turning on the water at a time when it will not produce second growth, have produced Russets this season at a profit, and it is not believed that the Russet acreage in the Idaho Falls section will vary much from that of 1923.

SUGAR BEETS FAVORED.

A considerable Rural acreage in this territory, however, may be replaced with sugar beets, which are deemed one of the surest money crops, when grown on a contract basis under irrigation. In 1922 about 24,000 acres of sugar beets were grown in the entire State of Idaho. This was increased to 44,000 in 1923, and it is predicted that this upward climb will be continued in 1924. The average sugar content of Idaho beets is exceeded only by those produced in California. Nine sugar-beet factories were in operation in Idaho during the past year, with a reported production of 69,000 tons of sugar.

Low prices of potatoes for recent seasons also have caused the farmers to turn some of their attention to dairying. It is rumored that a number of cheese factories will commence operation this spring. Dairying, too, is growing in popularity in the Boise Valley in the southwestern part of the State, where the early crop of potatoes is produced. The low altitude and mild climate of the Boise Valley, compared with Idaho Falls section, make it much better adapted to dairying, and the early potato plantings which decreased from 12,000 acres in 1922 to 7,200 acres in 1923 probably will show a further decline

in 1924. According to recent reports from the Federal market news representative at Idaho Falls, the program of diversification is apparently uppermost in the minds of Idaho farmers, and their slogan seems to be "Fewer acres and better spuds!"

The cold spell that ushered in the new year brought the wagonload cash price on U. S. No. 1 Russets up to \$1.10 and Rurals to 75¢ per 100 pounds. But national shipments immediately jumped to approximately 1,000 cars per day at the first thaw, and prices rapidly declined to 90¢ on Russets and 70¢ on Rurals by January 11, with a slight recovery since that date. Idaho shipments passed the 8,600-car mark by January 19, and it was estimated locally that there were about 4,500 cars left to ship. Total output last season was 16,213 cars, of which 7,500 had been shipped by the middle of January.

Potato Situation in Maine.

A sharp rise in price featured the Maine potato deal during the three weeks ending January 10, and a feeling of confidence prevailed among growers and shippers. Some concern was felt at the increase of shipments from New York State, but it was doubted whether this would affect the Maine market. The rise in price started on December 14, after a period of dullness and a \$1.10 f. o. b. market. Prices advanced about 10¢ and held steady until December 20, when another rise occurred. This was contrary to the usual trend just before the holidays. Consuming centers were fairly steady during this period but showed no substantial gains until after Christmas.

Early in January, a general improvement took place in practically every market, particularly at western shipping points. Growers in Maine also profited by this rise, as the price per barrel to growers more than kept pace with the carlot range. While the price in carlots increased about 25¢, the growers' price increased 35¢ or 40¢ and in some cases more. On January 10, however, there was a general weakening at all shipping points, and prices in Aroostook County began to decline.

Speculation has played an important part in the Maine market, and a number of f. o. b. sales were made at the same price at which jobbers in Boston were selling. However, the Boston market seems to have risen correspondingly with the Aroostook County market. According to reports from a representative of the Federal news service at Presque Isle, wire inquiry remained good for some time, and the proportion of cars sold to those rolled unsold increased.

Shipments continued heavy, which is necessary if the potatoes are to be moved. It has been estimated that an average of at least 100 cars per day will be required to market the Maine crop before June 1. Total shipments to January 19 were 19,457 cars, compared with 11,953 for the corresponding period last season, and local estimates of total movement for the season vary from 28,000 to 34,000 cars. Shipments are about 1,500 cars ahead of the 1921-22 season, when a total of approximately 38,000 cars was shipped.

Comparatively little warehouse stock has been touched by dealers. Much of this was bought early in the season, when the price per barrel to growers was rather high, and, while market conditions have improved, shipment of this storage stock is hardly warranted, particularly when shrinkage is taken into consideration. If there are future advances, it is likely that a large part of the shipments will consist of this stock.

Haulings were somewhat restricted by bad roads, and a shortage was beginning to be felt in some quarters, but snows improved the roads considerably with a resultant increase in movement. There had been no extremely cold weather except on January 2, when the minimum temperature was 13° below zero; haulings were never entirely suspended because of low temperatures.

Seed shipments have been under way for some time, and were comparatively heavy for several weeks. Most of the Florida stock is shipped, and Texas and North and South Carolina have lately been receiving the bulk of the Maine seed potatoes. Certified seed was practically all sold at the beginning of the season, and the uncertified stock which remains is said to be a drug on the market.

Shipping-point inspection service is being conducted in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas under Federal supervision. Recent cold weather improved the quality of cabbage. Not only cabbage, but beets, carrots, and other vegetables, are generally of fine quality and most shipments are meeting requirements of Texas Grade No. 1. A few potatoes have already moved in mixed cars. The potato acreage in that section is reported to be relatively large.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Weak, Unsettled, and Lower.

The anticipated January declines in butter prices became a reality during the week, January 14-19. Markets rules weak and unsettled, and prices worked materially lower on fine butter. Sentiment played no small part in the decline. Supplies were not seriously burdensome, but dealers were anxious to keep stocks moving, and relatively insignificant accumulations quite frequently resulted in lower offering prices even to the point of taking losses. Consumption was hardly sufficient to clean the current receipt of domestic and foreign butter.

PRODUCTION INCREASING.

It is evident from available reports that there has been a material increase in production. Part of the increase may be attributed to storm-delayed cream at the factories, as well as to the fluid milk strike in the Chicago territory, but there can be little doubt as to an actual increase in the milk flow compared with previous weeks. The anticipation of this larger production was an important factor contributing to the weakness and declines.

FOREIGN BUTTER DEPRESSING MARKETS.

Closely related with domestic production and watched with fully equal interest was the availability of foreign supplies. Actual arrivals of foreign butter at New York during the week were light, amounting to only 3,900 boxes of Argentine and 332 casks of Danish butter, but there was considerable fine Danish butter in the hands of distributors, not yet consumed, and there were prospects of heavier arrivals in the near future. Reports indicate that upward of 13,000 casks of Danish butter will become available within the next week. The unsettled foreign economic situation and the decline in exchange made it possible to offer Danish for later shipments as low as 42c c.i.f. at which prices further purchases were made. In addition to the Danish at least three quarters of the twenty thousand boxes of New Zealand butter due January 21 has been sold and will be unloaded.

Price Advance at Primary Markets—Trade Less Active.

Following a week characterized by active trading and a tone of firmness advances of 1 to 1½¢ were registered on the Wisconsin Cheese Boards meeting January 11 and 12, and during the week which followed trading was not as heavy as it had been. The explanation of this may be found in the feeling prevalent among dealers the early part of the week, that advances on the Farmers' Call Board were too pronounced. Many of the trade seemed to have withheld buying for this reason. However, as the week progressed a firmer tone was apparent in producing sections and special interest was displayed in the smaller styles which made advances of ½¢ to 1¢. Supplies of Daisies and Longhorns at country points were well cleaned up. Twins were fairly plentiful and throughout the week moved with greater difficulty than other styles although this style gained firmness and prices showed some gains. Toward the end of the week ending the 19th railroads were reported as refusing to accept shipments on account of the cold weather in the north and west, and dealers in general were anticipating lighter receipts and firmer markets for next week.

DISTRIBUTING MARKETS IRREGULAR BUT MODERATELY ACTIVE.

A comparison of the four large distributing markets shows considerable irregularity as to tone, trade, and price trend. At western markets, dealers expressed confidence and firmness and where goods could not be sold at quoted prices refused to offer concessions. Trade, however, lacked much of the activity so noticeable the preceding week. Sales and inquiries were numerous but were largely for smaller lots. Many buyers had apparently, for the moment at least, satisfied their wants. The smaller styles were easily moved, although due to shortage of these styles prices showed considerable range. Twins were less active, less firm, and in greater supply, while little interest

in held cheese was evident; the market on this class of goods was described as firm but inactive.

At eastern markets practically no price changes occurred during the week despite advances at both Wisconsin and New York country points.

The week closed, however, with dealers viewing the situation with confidence and describing the tone of the market as firm and trading moderately active.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.)

	Jan. 14-19, 1924.	Jan. 7-12, 1924.	Jan. 15-20, 1923.
Butter:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Receipts for week.....	11,082,353	10,595,299	11,663,325
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	28,194,963	17,112,610	31,481,986
Put into cold storage.....	63,116	523,433	1,677,375
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	1,993,053	2,497,027	2,325,325
Change during week.....	-1,323,967	-1,965,554	-615,950
Total holdings.....	9,862,382	11,192,319	10,577,863
Cheese:			
Receipts for week.....	2,473,856	3,135,693	2,885,136
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	7,717,635	5,043,749	7,981,475
Put into cold storage.....	54,034	715,929	232,772
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	1,625,952	1,524,073	971,237
Change during week.....	-1,084,918	-805,153	-738,465
Total holdings.....	16,623,106	17,713,024	10,056,390
Dressed poultry:			
Receipts for week.....	8,173,683	9,007,943	9,737,957
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	24,126,548	15,647,865	31,395,699
Put into cold storage.....	3,557,442	4,339,233	4,932,319
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	2,473,321	2,221,368	1,499,981
Change during week.....	+1,084,127	+2,118,335	+3,432,338
Total holdings.....	65,040,990	67,553,569	83,299,581
Eggs:	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
Receipts for week.....	172,721	172,751	197,812
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	467,525	294,504	506,876
Put into cold storage.....	6,734	2,324	10,462
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	132,662	152,292	123,257
Change during week.....	-175,923	-192,968	-112,735
Total holdings.....	646,117	822,045	313,163

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

January 14-19, 1924, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadel- phia.	Boston.	San Fran- cisco.
Monday.....	54	53½	54½	54	46½
Tuesday.....	53½	53	54½	54	47½
Wednesday.....	52	52½	52	53	47½
Thursday.....	52½	52	52	53	46½
Friday.....	52	52	52	52½	47½
Saturday.....	51	50½	51½	52	47½
Average:					
Jan. 14-19, 1924.....	52.50	52.25	52.75	53.08	47.04
Jan. 7-12, 1924.....	54.42	54.00	55.08	54.58	47.29
Jan. 15-20, 1923.....	52.00	50.08	52.75	52.25	47.96

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York. ¹	Chicago.	Boston.	San Fran- cisco. ¹	Wiscon- sin.
Monday.....	21-23	23-23½	23-24	21½	22½
Tuesday.....	21-23	23-23½	23-24	21½	22½
Wednesday.....	21-23	23-23½	23-24	22	22½
Thursday.....	21-23	23-23½	23-24	22½	23½
Friday.....	21-23	23-23½	23-24	22	22½
Saturday.....	21-23	23-23½	23-24	22	22½
Average:					
Jan. 14-19, 1924.....	22.25	23.13	23.50	21.96	23.06
Jan. 7-12, 1924.....	22.29	22.04	23.67	21.46	21.17
Jan. 15-20, 1923.....	28.02	26.67	27.75	19.67	26.42

¹ Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)	(Cents per lb.)
Monday.....	51	Friday..... 51
Tuesday.....	51½	Saturday..... 50
Wednesday.....	51½	Average..... 51.12
Thursday.....	51	

Grain

Corn Prices Reach New High Level.

The wheat market was generally steady during the week January 14-19, while the corn market reached new high levels for the crop year. Other grains were fairly steady and prices were unchanged to slightly higher.

Wheat future prices maintained a higher level than for the previous week, except at the close, when further declines in foreign exchange, together with some reported cancellations by European buyers, lowered prices to slightly below last week's close. May wheat at Chicago closing at \$1.08½, with July at \$1.06½. There was also continued competition from Argentina and revised estimates from that country reported an increase of about ten million bushels over the preliminary estimate.

The movement of wheat continued light and there was a reduction of about two million bushels in the visible supply. The large visible supply rather than the heavier marketings continued to be a depressing factor in the market. The total visible supply of wheat in the United States at the close of the year was estimated at 84,030,000 bushels, while the Canadian supply, which is also influencing the American market, was reported 127,312,000 bushels, including stocks held at lake and seaboard ports in the United States. The Canadian visible figures include stocks in country elevators, while the figures for the United States represent stocks in public and private elevators only, at the principal points of accumulation.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Jan. 14-19.	Jan. 7-12.	Jan. 14-19.	Jan. 7-12.	Jan. 14-19.	Jan. 7-12.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Primary receipts...	3,145,000	3,340,000	6,279,000	5,555,000	3,956,000	2,712,000
Primary receipts last year.....	7,901,000	8,813,000	8,987,000	8,350,000	5,475,000	5,260,000
Primary shipments.....	2,902,000	2,195,000	4,763,000	4,080,000	3,582,000	2,972,000
Primary shipments last year.....	4,295,000	4,330,000	5,713,000	5,004,000	4,944,000	4,821,000
Visible supply.....	70,459,000	72,360,000	9,263,000	9,335,000	18,474,000	19,534,000
Visible supply last year.....	42,829,000	40,193,000	20,194,000	18,816,000	30,913,000	31,116,000
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Chicago.....	112	79	984	1,202	455	417
Minneapolis.....	992	848	243	229	252	190
Duluth.....	224	177	47	89	28	27
St. Louis.....	327	335	715	661	492	234
Kansas City.....	516	303	464	482	92	71
Omaha.....	154	226	494	394	99	76
Cincinnati.....	46	11	148	83	24	14
Indianapolis.....	.....	13	.....	350	.....	105
Wichita.....	224	241	123	126	19	6
Hutchinson.....	113	100	.....	152	140	99
Milwaukee.....	12	21	132	152	140	99
Toledo.....	50	31	84	74	51	15
Sioux City.....	15	20	163	105	58	34
Cairo.....	.....	.....	50	73	212	153

¹ Week ending Friday.

The amount of wheat yet to be marketed from the farms is not large. Reports received by the department from a large number of mills and elevators throughout the wheat surplus producing area indicate that about 80 per cent of the marketable surplus of hard winter and spring wheat and about 75 per cent of the red winter wheat had been marketed up to January 1. The heavier marketings of spring wheat were reported in North and South Dakota and Montana, of the hard-winter wheat in Oklahoma and of the red winter wheat in Illinois.

The export demand for wheat continued very limited as exporters were not able to compete with offerings being made from Argentine and other foreign-surplus producing countries. The total exports of wheat reported for the week were 1,206,000 bushels, of which all but about 200,000 bushels were exported by way of the Pacific ports.

There was a better export demand for flour, however, from both the soft and hard winter wheat mills. Local mills were active buyers, especially for durum wheat at Omaha while mills in nearby territory were good buyers at Wichita and Kansas City.

There was a good demand for cash wheat in the spring-wheat markets which in some instances exceeded the current supply.

Stocks of wheat at Minneapolis were decreased about 450,000 bushels.

Higher corn prices brought out freer offerings from the country and receipts of corn at most markets were slightly larger than during the previous week.

The colder weather was favorable for the movement of the crop, especially in those States where there have been large amounts of damp corn. Reports to the department indicate that about 30-35% of the marketable surplus of the crop had been marketed up to January 1, 1924. Marketings from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa were below the average while the amounts marketed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and South Dakota were materially above the average. The higher marketings of these northwestern States has been caused by the good demand for the dry corn which was available in that territory during the earlier part of the crop year. More corn has also been raised during the past few years in these States than formerly, so that Minneapolis has become a rather large corn market.

While the milling demand for white corn was less urgent at Cincinnati it continued unabated at Milwaukee. The demand for all grades of corn at Kansas City from Texas, Oklahoma, and other southwestern States exceeded the supply and created a very firm market. There were indications, however, that the needs of buyers in some sections of the South and Southwest were being filled which probably will result in some falling off in the demand. The colder weather, however, stimulated the demand from feeders and shippers at practically all western markets. Reports continued to indicate that larger feeding operations are being continued in Nebraska and other western States.

There was some export demand via the Gulf ports but total exports reported were less than a million bushels.

Bad country roads and extremely cold weather were restricting the movement over large portions of the west, but farmers were not pressing sales at current prices.

The oats market held steady with corn and the light receipts were readily absorbed at all the markets. Both future and cash prices were about 1¢ higher at the close of the week.

The rye market declined slightly because of the slowing down in the milling demand. May rye closed at 67¢ on Friday at Minneapolis, which was ¾¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. The visible supply of rye was reported at 19,494,000 bushels.

The barley market was strong and prices advanced about 1¢ per bushel. There was a good local demand from maltsters at Milwaukee which held prices at the top of the market. There was a good shipping demand at Minneapolis and the better qualities sold at a range of from 50¢-64¢ per bushel.

The flax market gained the loss of the previous week, advancing 3¢-5½¢, January flax closing at \$2.50 per bushel with basis of cash sales 3¢-5¢ over the January price. The revised estimate of the production of flax in the Argentine showed a decrease of about 12,000,000 bushels over the earlier estimates, the total production according to the revised estimate being 63,000,000 bushels.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, January 18, 1924, with Comparisons.

Market.	Wheat.				May futures.				July futures.			
	1924		1923		1924		1923		1924		1923	
	Jan. 15	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 11
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago.....	108½	109	118½	120½	106½	107½	113½	113½	112½	113½	113½	113½
Minneapolis.....	112½	113½	120½	121½	113½	113½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
Kansas City.....	103½	103½	110½	112½	101½	101½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Winnipeg.....	101½	102½	113½	115½	102½	102½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Liverpool.....	118½	118½	180½	135	112½	114½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Corn.											
Chicago.....	78½	77½	73½	73	79½	78½	73½	72½	74½	71	70½	70½
Kansas City.....	74½	73½	71½	71½	75½	74½	71	70½	74½	71	70½	70½
	Oats.											
Chicago.....	47½	46½	45½	45½	45½	44½	42½	43	43½	42½	42½	43
Winnipeg.....	43½	42½	49½	49½	44	43½	48½	48	43½	42½	42½	43

¹ Price based on 100 pounds as unit.

Grain Prices

Daily Weighted Price per Bushel of Reported Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of January 12 to 18, 1924, with Comparisons of Weekly Averages.

Wheat.										
Market and grade.	Daily prices.						Weekly averages.			
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Jan. 12-18, 1924.	Jan. 5-11, 1924.	Jan. 12-18, 1923.	
CHICAGO.										
Hard Winter.....No. 2	110	111	114	111	112	111	111	109	121	
No. 3	105	107	111	108	106	108	108	106	108	
Y. Hd. Winter.....No. 2	108	108	109				108		121	
No. 3									121	
Red Winter.....No. 2	113	114					113	112	130	
No. 3	112	112				114	113		129	
MINNEAPOLIS.										
Dk. No. Spring.....No. 1	124	125	124	123	124	125	124	123	130	
No. 2	121	122	119	121	121	120	121	120	125	
No. 3	115	116	116	116	116	115	115	117	119	
No. Spring.....No. 1	120	119	114	122	115	117	118	120	125	
No. 2	113	116	112	115	117	114	114	117	121	
No. 3	112	113	112	113	114	113	113	113	119	
Am. Durum.....No. 2	111	114	114	113	115	113	114	113	109	
KANSAS CITY.										
Dk. Hd. Winter.....No. 2									121	
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	112	114	115	111	114	110	113	112	116	
No. 3	110	111	111	111	109	111	110	111	115	
Y. Hd. Winter.....No. 2									113	
No. 3									113	
Red Winter.....No. 2	113	114	113	113		113	113		127	
No. 3		111				111	111			
OMAHA.										
Dk. Hd. Winter.....No. 2									120	
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	106	106	105		104	105	105	107	112	
No. 3	105	107	104	104	105	101	105	105	110	
ST. LOUIS.										
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	110	113	111		115		113	109	122	
Red Winter.....No. 2	117	119	117	117	114	115	117	118	137	
No. 3	115	116	115	114	112	112	114	116	133	
FIVE MARKETS.										
All classes and grades...	111	111	110	111	112	111	111	110	119	

Corn.										
CHICAGO.										
White.....No. 2		78	79				78	77	73	
No. 3	76	78	78	78	80	79	78	76	71	
Yellow.....No. 2	77	78	78		80	80	78	75	73	
No. 3	75	76	77	78	79	79	77	74	71	
Mixed.....No. 2	76	77	77	78	78	78	78	75	72	
No. 3	74	75	75	76	77	77	76	74	71	

Corn—Continued.										
Market and grade.	Daily prices.						Weekly averages.			
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Jan. 12-18, 1924.	Jan. 5-11, 1924.	Jan. 12-18, 1923.	
KANSAS CITY.										
White.....No. 2							75	72	71	
No. 3		73	75	76		78	76	70	71	
Yellow.....No. 2		74					74		72	
No. 3		74	74	75	76	76	75	71	71	
Mixed.....No. 2	71						71	70	71	
No. 3	71	71	72	73	74	74	72	69	70	
OMAHA.										
White.....No. 2									68	
No. 3	70	71		73	74	74			69	
Yellow.....No. 2									71	
No. 3	70	70	71	72	73	72	71	68	67	
Mixed.....No. 2									67	
No. 3	68	69	68	70	70	70	69	66	66	
ST. LOUIS.										
White.....No. 2				83			83	79	74	
No. 3	78	79	79	82	83	82	80	76	73	
Yellow.....No. 2				82	82		82	76	75	
No. 3	78	79	79	80	81	80	79	76	73	
Mixed.....No. 3				78	78	78	78	74	72	
FIVE MARKETS.										
All classes and grades...	71	72	72	74	76	74	73	71	70	
Oats, White.										
CHICAGO.....No. 2	46	47	47	48	48	48	47	46	45	
No. 3	46	46	46	47	48	47	47	45	44	
MINNEAPOLIS.....No. 2	43	43	43	44	44	44	44	43	42	
No. 3	42	43	43	44	44	44	44	43	41	
KANSAS CITY.....No. 2							50	46	45	
No. 3		46	47	48	48	48	47	45	44	
OMAHA.....No. 3	44	44	45	46	46	46	45	43	43	
ST. LOUIS.....No. 2	48	48	48	49	49	49	49	48	46	
No. 3	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	47	45	
FIVE MARKETS.										
All classes and grades...	45	46	46	47	47	47	46	45	44	

Rye.										
CHICAGO.....No. 2		74		74	74		74	73	88	
MINNEAPOLIS.....No. 2	67	68	67	68	68	67	67	67	82	
Barley.										
MINNEAPOLIS.....No. 2							63	63	62	58

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw Per Ton at Important Markets, January 19, 1924.

Commodity.	Boston. ¹	New York. ^{1,2}	Philadelphia. ^{1,2}	Pittsburgh. ¹	Richmond. ²	Atlanta.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis. ¹	Cincinnati. ¹	Chicago. ^{1,2}	Minneapolis and St. Paul. ^{1,2}	St. Louis. ¹	Omaha. ¹	Kansas City. ¹	Los Angeles. ¹	San Francisco. ¹	Phoenix, Ariz.
HAY.																		
Timothy and clover:																		
No. 1 timothy.....	\$29.00	\$31.00	\$29.00	\$27.50	\$29.50	\$31.00	\$31.00	\$30.00	\$28.00	\$25.50	\$27.00	\$20.00	\$36.50		\$20.00			
No. 2 timothy.....		25.50																
No. 1 light clover mixed.....			30.50	28.00	25.50	28.00	28.50	28.50	25.50	25.00	25.00	18.50	22.50		15.75			
No. 2 light clover mixed.....				26.00	23.00	26.50	28.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.50			20.25			
No. 1 medium clover mixed.....				26.50			28.00											
No. 1 clover mixed.....	21.50				27.00						24.00	18.00	24.50		18.00			
No. 1 clover.....					27.00		29.00				27.00	18.00	29.00		19.00			
Alfalfa.....		31.00																
No. 1 alfalfa.....							36.00		34.00	28.00	29.00	23.00	29.00	\$20.50	26.25	\$26.00	\$24.00	\$21.00
Standard alfalfa.....							35.00		32.00	31.00	26.00	20.50	23.50	17.50	24.00	25.00	23.00	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa.....							31.00			26.00	22.00	16.00	21.00	14.00	20.75			
Prairie:																		
No. 1 upland.....											21.00	16.50			15.00	14.50		
No. 2 upland.....											18.00	15.50			12.50	13.00		
No. 1 midland.....											15.00	13.00	19.50	14.00				
STRAW.																		
No. 1 wheat.....	11.50		17.50	15.50	14.50	12.00		18.50		13.00	12.00	7.50		7.50	9.25			
No. 1 oat.....	13.50		17.50	15.50		12.00				13.00	12.50	8.00		8.50	9.25			
No. 1 rye.....	24.50		21.50	16.00						16.00	13.00	8.00						

¹ Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.² Hay quotations based on United States grades.³ Straight.⁴ Nominal.

Hay and Feed

Hay Prices Slightly Lower.

The demand for all grades of timothy hay in nearly all markets continued good during the week January 14-19, but increased receipts at practically all markets caused prices to decline slightly.

The receipts for the week, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	Jan. 14 to Jan. 19, 1924.	Jan. 7 to Jan. 12, 1924.	Jan. 15 to Jan. 20, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Jan. 19, 1924.	Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, 1923.
	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>	<i>Cars.</i>
Boston.....	87	78	45	245	146
New York.....	230	94	173	293	550
Philadelphia.....	40	76	100	203	217
Pittsburgh.....	83	47	161	247	428
Cincinnati.....	124	61	215	259	431
Chicago.....	395	166	369	793	759
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	93	28	113	145	375
St. Louis.....	164	115	218	384	555
Omaha.....	103	77	189	263	533
Kansas City.....	589	520	688	1,406	1,646
Los Angeles.....	254	234	241	704	623
San Francisco.....	204	106	93	305	363

Eastern markets held firm the first of the week but the continued increase in receipts caused prices to decline toward the last. At Boston there was a continued accumulation of poor grade hay at the various railroad terminals, the majority of the arrivals being from New England and Canada. Practically no top grade hay was offered at the Boston market.

The southern demand at Cincinnati was curtailed because of lower prices quoted by competitive markets. The local trade, however, was active because of the colder weather and the volume of sales was increased and prices were maintained except on timothy.

There was a scarcity of good hay on the Chicago market during the week as the majority of arrivals was from eastern Michigan and was grass mixed, which is characteristic of this territory.

There was a continued good demand for all grades of alfalfa at Kansas City from the dairy trade in the surrounding territory, from feeders in the Central Western States, and from the Southeast.

The recent strength in prices apparently has stimulated the sales by country shippers of alfalfa at Kansas City, the season being far enough advanced that growers are not concerned about a possible shortage for their own requirements in the late winter or early spring.

There was a good demand for alfalfa in Arizona from the Southeast and No. 1 alfalfa of which there is very little left in that territory sold at \$21 per ton at Phoenix.

There was a good shipping demand at Omaha for the better grades of alfalfa and a large percentage of these grades at this market was shipped to Wisconsin. Local trade was good but was not large enough to take care of the offerings.

There was a fair demand for the better grades of Prairie at Kansas City but dealers were not inclined to pay the premiums that were asked for the better grades and prices worked slightly lower. Stockyards were well supplied with hay and were not active in the market. It is thought that until prices advance the receipts here will not be large, as country shippers can get more for their hay by shipping direct to feeders.

Prairie hay was scarce at Chicago. At Minneapolis the receipts were about equal to the demand. The severe weather is hindering the movement of hay at Minneapolis.

Improved Demand Noted in Feed Markets.

The demand for feedstuffs was fairly good during the week January 12-19. Prices were steady with an upward tendency in wheat feeds and slight reactions in oil meals. The easier feeling in oil meals was partly due to the recent drop in exchange rates and a consequent falling off in the export demand, also to the fact that exports of cottonseed cake and meal from Gulf markets this season were only about 35 per cent of the quantity exported during the same period last year.

Adjustment of milk prices in Wisconsin dairy sections, coupled with the more severe wintry weather experienced over practically the entire country, caused a more optimistic feeling to prevail among distributors. Especially was this true in northwestern and southwestern markets where, owing to uncertainty of operations of mills and because of their friendly attitude toward the markets, owners of millfeeds did not appear to be anxious to sell beyond immediate shipment.

While distressed offerings were well cleaned up at the close of the week storage stocks continued heavy. Production and offerings generally were about equal to the demand.

The movement was heavy in all sections.

Wheat mill feeds.—Although the demand for wheat feeds increased considerably since the colder weather set in, offerings were fully equal to the demand. Stocks of feed in store were about unchanged from last week. The heavier feeds of all descriptions met with a better inquiry than bran. This was partly due to the fact that packers showed a preference for heavy hogs. As a result middlings and shorts advanced fully \$1 per ton. Owing to reduced operations of flour-milling plants in the Southwest, markets in that section were relatively much stronger than those in the Northwest. Sales of gray shorts to southern markets, particularly Oklahoma and Texas, were good and a few interior Kansas mills working to Oklahoma and Texas on billing realized as high as \$34.50 per ton Kansas City for this feed compared to \$31 for spot sales. Eastern markets indicated a fair inquiry for transit feeds, offerings of which were light. Prices were steady for most descriptions while

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets, January 19, 1924.

[Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.]

Commodity.	Boston.	Phila- delphia.	Pitts- burgh.	Balti- more.	At- lanta.	Savan- nah.	Mem- phis.	Cincin- nati.	Buffalo.	Chi- cago.	Minne- apolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los An- geles.	San Fran- cisco.
Wheat bran:																
Spring.....	\$33.50	\$33.50	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$36.00	.....	.....	\$32.00	\$30.00	\$28.50	\$25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$32.00
Soft winter.....	.....	35.50	35.50	35.00	36.00	\$37.00	\$31.00	32.00	33.50	.....	.....	\$29.50	.....	\$27.00	.....	.....
Hard winter.....	.....	34.50	33.00	.....	35.50	.....	30.00	32.00	32.50	29.25	.....	28.50	\$25.50	27.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																
Spring (standard).....	33.50	33.00	31.50	31.50	37.00	.....	31.50	32.50	30.00	29.50	25.75	.....	.....	31.00	.....	42.00
Soft winter.....	37.75	37.00	31.00	32.00	38.00	41.00	.....	34.00	38.00	.....	.....	31.50	.....	31.00	.....	.....
Hard winter.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	37.00	37.00	.....	.....	.....	27.50	25.00	.....	33.00
Hard winter wheat shorts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	31.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.25	\$32.00	31.00
Wheat millrun.....	34.25	33.75	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye middlings.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																
Linseed.....	47.25	47.00	47.00	.....	.....	.....	46.00	48.00	43.00	47.50	43.00	48.50	50.50	49.00	.....	49.00
Cottonseed (43%).....	65.50	65.50	52.00	.....	.....	.....	46.00	51.00	.....	51.00	.....	.....	.....	47.00	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (41%).....	52.00	52.00	49.50	50.75	.....	.....	44.00	49.00	49.25	49.00	.....	17.00	51.00	.....	43.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%).....	45.00	48.00	45.50	46.25	40.50	42.00	39.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	50.00	44.00	50.00	50.00	30.00	.....
Digester feeding tanlage (60%).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.50	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium).....	46.55	45.50	43.50	46.50	.....	.....	28.00	29.50	.....	28.00	.....	20.00	27.00	25.50	32.00	.....
Gluten feed.....	.....	42.50	43.50	46.50	.....	.....	.....	42.50	.....	39.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed.....	38.00	37.50	.....	36.00	38.00	.....	.....	34.50	36.00	32.00	.....	31.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed.....	37.00	36.00	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	34.00	34.50	31.00	.....	30.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	139.00	.....
Dried beet pulp.....	.....	.....	32.50	36.00	.....	39.00	.....	38.00	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	37.00

1 Rolled.

some advanced 50 cents-\$1 per ton. The movement was heavy.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed crushers offered cake and meal rather freely, but feeders bought sparingly, merely enough to meet actual needs. There was a fair demand for spot and transit meal in most sections. Latest figures issued by the Bureau of the Census indicate that stocks at mills of cake and meal, including the uncruised seed, were about 17,000 tons under last season. The export demand was light. Denmark, usually a heavy importer, contracted during November and December for large quantities of peanut cakes from France and continued heavy imports of sunflower-seed cakes are expected in that country from Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. Prices in domestic markets were somewhat easier, some markets quoting 50 cents, others \$1 per ton lower than last week. The movement was light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The linseed cake and meal market was easier, with distress offerings quoted about \$1 per ton under mill prices. Futures were rather firm, February, March, and April shipment being quoted at \$46 Minneapolis, \$48 Chicago. There was no material change in stocks and no new buying of consequence. The demand in all sections was reported as slow, with the consuming trade buying only as needed. Free offerings of 60 per cent digester feeding tankage at \$50 shipping markets has tended to curtail sales of linseed feeds. Shipments were somewhat lighter than last week. Production was light.

Gluten feed.—The production of gluten feed was about normal for this season of the year. The demand was good and about equaled offerings. Although mills appeared anxious to make contracts for deferred deliveries, prices remained unchanged from last week. The unusual strength of the corn market probably tended to hold quotations at the same level. Kansas City, Argo, and Edgewater mills were reported to be running full capacity. Other interior mills advised that a sufficient number of orders were on hand to maintain their present output for sometime. Stocks at mills were fair. The movement was good.

Hominy feed.—Western markets advised that supplies of hominy feed were generally in excess of the demand, while eastern markets noted a scarcity of offerings. Sales of an occasional car of white hominy in 100-lb. sacks for January shipment were made on the basis of \$37.20 delivered Philadelphia rate points but asking prices were usually \$37.50-\$38 same rate basis. Production was light and with most of the larger mills sold up or out of the market for the next 30 days no heavy offerings are expected in the immediate future. Stocks and the movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal situation was somewhat mixed. Kansas City, Memphis, and other southwestern markets reported an easier tendency as a result of freer offerings which were not easily placed because the mixed feed trade had fairly well anticipated its immediate requirements. In the Omaha market prices moved up \$1 because of a strong alfalfa hay market and an improved demand due to the cold weather. While there is plenty of alfalfa hay in the territory adjacent to Omaha, receipts have been light for some time due to the tendency of producers to wait for higher prices. Production was fair and the movement light.

Cowpea Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers for thrasher-run cowpeas (per 100 lbs.)			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Dec. 12 1922.	Dec. 17 1923.	Jan. 15 1924.	Dec. 12 1922.	Dec. 17 1923.	Jan. 15 1924.
Delaware.....	\$2.85	\$3.75	\$3.85	60	60	70
North Carolina.....	2.85	3.35	3.35	25	15	50
South Carolina.....	2.50	3.50	3.50	35	25	40
Tennessee.....	3.10	3.50	3.60	30	40	50
Northern Mississippi.....	3.10	3.00	3.05	15	.....	10
Southwestern Mississippi.....	2.65	3.15	3.90	15	15	60
Southeastern Mississippi.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....
Northern Alabama.....	3.00	3.35	3.35	25	15	35
Southwestern Alabama.....	2.70	3.00	3.20	10	.....	15
Southeastern Alabama.....	2.90	3.15	3.50	35	30	50
Northern Georgia.....	2.70	3.10	3.50	25	35	60
Southwestern Georgia.....	3.15	3.65	3.80	35	30	55
Southeastern Georgia.....	2.50	3.65	3.85	40	30	50
Illinois.....	3.25	3.00	3.25	25	20	30
Indiana.....	2.85	3.00	3.00	25	30	35
Missouri.....	2.50	3.00	3.10	35	15	20

The oats crop in Argentina is now estimated at 82,052,000 bushels compared with 54,666,000 bushels last year. The preliminary forecast was 58,000,000 bushels.

Seeds

Seed Prices Mostly Unchanged.

Seed prices in general remained at the same level during the week January 14-19. Timothy prices were a little higher in several markets and Kentucky bluegrass was higher in a few markets. Red and alsike clover were mostly unchanged but a little lower in a few markets. Cold weather prevailed in many sections which tended to discourage country merchants from placing their orders at this time. Arrivals of red clover mostly from France, Great Britain, and Germany were heavy, but no arrivals of alfalfa were reported either at New York or Baltimore.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red and alsike clover prices were a little weaker and declines in a few markets occurred. Approximately 1,370,000 lbs. of red clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York during the week. The quantity of red clover permitted entry July 1, 1923-Jan. 15, 1924, amounted to 6,771,500 lbs. compared with 227,000 lbs., last year, 2,799,900 lbs., two years ago, and 503,600 lbs., three years ago for the same period.

Sweet clover and alfalfa prices have remained at the same level for two weeks and continue to be firm. Imports of biennial white sweet clover Jan. 1-15 were 214,700 lbs. and 1,882,500 lbs. for the period July 1, 1923-Jan. 15, 1924. The total quantity of alfalfa permitted entry since July 1, 1923, amounted to 8,638,000 lbs.

Grasses.—Timothy prices again advanced a little in several markets. Export demand for this seed remains good. Approximately 159,000 lbs. was exported from New York to Denmark, Norway and Great Britain and 133,000 lbs. from Baltimore to Germany and Denmark.

Redtop prices were unchanged and export demand was fairly good. About 16,000 lbs. of redtop was exported from New York to Germany.

Kentucky bluegrass prices were 50¢-\$1 per 100 lbs. higher in a few markets.

Seed grains.—Demand for seed corn for this time of the year is reported good in a number of markets. Smaller companies specializing in high-grade seed corn have called attention to the high moisture content of much of the corn at husking time and the extremely cold weather about Jan. 1 before much of the corn had dried out sufficiently to withstand heavy freezes.

Seed wheat, oats, and barley are in fairly good demand and prices are firm.

Miscellaneous seeds.—Millet and sorgho prices were unchanged but fairly firm because of belated receipts from heaviest producing sections. Germination of much of the sorgho, as well as Sudan grass, is expected to be somewhat lower than usual.

Sudan grass prices are firm although much seed is available in the country and is expected to move marketward as soon as the weather clears up.

Forty Per Cent of Cowpeas Sold by Growers.

Growers in most surplus producing sections were free sellers of cowpeas during the period December 17-January 15. The generally higher prices offered by local shippers together with the urgent need of money by some growers accelerated the movement. The demand from wholesale dealers at terminal markets was not heavy.

About 40 per cent of the total crop of seed cowpeas had been sold by growers up to January 15, which is equal to the movement of the 1922 crop last season. Stocks are being absorbed by local shippers and in many sections will be required to supply the local demand for planting. Earlier estimates which indicated that the 1923 crop is 30 per cent less than the 1922 crop are verified in later reports.

Prices paid growers were 10¢-75¢ per 100 lbs. higher on January 15 than a month previous. Advances of 35¢-75¢ were reported in southwestern Mississippi, southeastern Alabama, and northern Georgia, and of 20¢-30¢ in southwestern Alabama, southeastern Georgia, and Illinois. Prices range \$3-\$3.25 per 100 lbs., in Indiana, southeastern Mississippi, northern Mississippi, Missouri, southwestern Alabama, and Illinois; \$3.35-\$3.50 in North Carolina, northern Alabama, southeastern Alabama, northern Georgia, and South Carolina; and \$3.60-\$3.90 in Tennessee, southern Georgia, Delaware, and southwestern Mississippi.

Soy Beans Move Freely as Prices Advance.

Soy beans moved more freely from growers' hands during the period December 17-January 15 than earlier in the season. It is estimated that 45% of the crop had been sold up to January 15 which is more than had been sold up to a corresponding time last year. The movement fell off somewhat and prices declined slightly in North Carolina and Delaware during the last week of this period because local buyers had stocked up and there were fewer inquiries from terminal markets.

Many growers in the Corn Belt States are selling their soy beans and holding corn and grain because the former is bringing the best price. There is some indication that the supply of seed quality soy beans is not excessive. Such stocks are in strong hands and higher prices are anticipated later as the planting season approaches.

Prices paid growers advanced 10¢-40¢ in Tennessee and the Corn Belt but remained unchanged in the eastern States. Wilsons in Delaware were selling at \$3.75 per 100 lbs.; Mammoth Yellow in North Carolina at \$3, and in Tennessee at \$3.50; and Manchus and Midwests in the Corn Belt at \$2.90-\$3.15.

Soy Bean Prices and Movement.

State.	Prices offered growers for thrasher-run soy beans (per 100 lbs.).			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Dec. 12, 1922.	Dec. 17, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1924.	Dec. 12, 1922.	Dec. 17, 1923.	Jan. 15, 1924.
				Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Delaware.....	\$2.60	\$3.75	\$3.75	35	70	75
North Carolina.....	3.10	3.00	3.00	15	15	35
Tennessee.....	.....	3.30	3.50	.....	20	30
Illinois.....	1.95	2.60	2.95	35	40	60
Indiana.....	2.00	2.85	2.95	25	15	35
Ohio.....	.....	2.75	3.15	.....	39	40
Missouri.....	3.30	3.00	2.90	20	25	40

Less Seed Potatoes Certified in Oregon.

Seed potato certification in Oregon totaled 10,350 bushels in 1923 compared with 12,550 bushels in 1922. This quantity is composed largely of Netted Gems and Burbanks, with less than a thousand bushels, each, of American Wonders, Earliest-of-All, and Pride of Multnomah. About 3,000 bushels of Netted Gems is surplus. Present prices offered growers f. o. b. shipping point, \$1.35 per bu. The demand is expected to be heavier than last year.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Kind of seed.	Jan. 1-15, 1924.	July 1, 1923 to Jan. 15, 1924.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa.....	1,040,300	8,635,900
Canada blue grass.....	49,700	408,900
Alsike clover.....	82,100	6,946,500
Crimson clover.....	358,500	6,503,800
Red clover.....	2,035,700	6,771,300
White clover.....	136,000	897,300
Clover mixtures.....	49,300	72,000
Meadow fescue.....	.....	100
Broomcorn millet.....	.....	560,900
Grass mixtures.....	.....	100
Orchard grass.....	2,.....	557,100
Rape.....	295,900	4,875,800
English rye grass.....	240,600	1,297,600
Italian rye grass.....	108,400	776,300
Hairy vetch.....	497,700	2,180,500
Spring vetch.....	11,200	576,700

Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.

Bent grass.....	25,800	240,700
Biennial white-flowered sweet clover.....	214,700	1,882,500
Biennial yellow-flowered sweet clover.....	.....	58,500
Chewings fescue.....	8,900	880,000
Other fescues.....	59,800	376,700
Crested dog's-tail.....	13,400	75,400
Phalaris sp.....	33,800	33,800
Rescue grass.....	.....	1,500
Rhodes grass.....	.....	7,700
Rough-stalked meadow grass.....	3,400	21,900
Sweet vernal grass.....	100	300
Tall oat grass.....	300	300
Tall paspalum.....	.....	4,400
Velvet grass.....	.....	19,400
Wood meadow grass.....	100	7,500
Yarrow.....	.....	500

¹ 629,800 lbs. from France; lesser quantities from Argentina, Canada, South Africa, and Italy.

² 1,793,900 lbs. from France, 91,200 lbs. from Chile, 74,700 lbs. from England, 53,900 lbs. from Italy, and 22,000 lbs. from Germany.

The linseed crop estimate in Argentina shows a large increase over last year's crop, but a decrease from the preliminary forecast. The crop is now estimated at 63,225,000 bushels compared with 44,280,000 bushels last year. The preliminary forecast was 75,980,000 bushels. This decrease from the preliminary forecast reduces the estimated world production this season to about 115,000,000 bushels compared with about 83,000,000 bushels last year.

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, Jan. 19, 1924.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.
[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test.		New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 20, 1923.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 24, 1922.
	Purity.	Germination.														
Clovers:	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Red clover.....	99.4	92	\$23.00	\$22.50	\$23.00	\$23.50	\$22.40	\$23.50	\$23.50	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.50	\$21.00	\$22.75	\$22.80	\$22.95
Alsike clover.....	98.3	91	16.25	16.00	17.50	16.25	15.65	17.00	15.50	17.50	17.50	17.00	16.00	17.85	17.85	19.15
White clover.....	96.9	91	48.50	49.00	33.00	48.00	33.00	50.00	48.00	50.00	51.00	50.00	50.00	58.70	58.70	46.15
Sweet clover.....	98.9	90	15.00	14.50	15.00	14.50	15.00	15.00	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.65	8.85
Alfalfa.....	99.5	91	21.50	21.00	20.00	22.00	21.50	22.25	22.50	22.00	21.50	20.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	17.55
Grasses:																
Timothy.....	99.6	93	9.25	8.50	9.00	8.75	8.90	8.75	8.25	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.75	7.35	7.35	7.25
Redtop.....	93.2	90	14.00	14.00	15.00	13.00	16.00	13.75	13.25	15.50	14.50	15.50	19.00	20.65	23.70	23.70
Kentucky bluegrass.....	93	73	26.00	25.50	26.00	26.00	28.50	25.50	25.00	26.00	26.00	25.00	26.00	26.40	48.25	48.25
Orchard grass.....	86.9	87	17.00	17.00	16.00	18.50	18.00	17.25	17.50	19.00	18.00	17.50	19.00	14.10	18.90	18.90
Meadow fescue.....	97.8	91	11.50	.....	13.00	11.50	12.00	.....	11.00	12.50	.....	10.50	10.00	11.10	19.75	19.75
Rape.....	99.2	92	5.25	5.50	6.25	6.50	6.75	6.50	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.40	7.40	7.35
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch.....	98.7	89	11.00	11.00	13.00	11.75	.....	.....	11.00	15.00	17.00	.....	19.00	16.60	11.95	11.95
Common vetch.....	98.7	92	4.25	4.00	6.00	5.50	7.00	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	7.30	6.35	6.35
Peas:																
Canada field peas.....	99.3	95	4.75	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.25	.....	4.90	5.00	5.50	6.00	.....	5.40	5.30	5.30
Cowpeas.....	96.1	91	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	4.00	.....	4.60	5.00	.....	4.55	3.65	3.65
Seed beans.....	93.7	94	.....	3.50	3.75	3.50	.....	3.85	4.00	5.75	4.70	4.15	.....	4.40	3.70	3.70
Seed grains:																
Seed corn.....	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.75	2.00	.....	2.25	1.75	2.75	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	1.70	1.80
Seed wheat.....	98.8	94	.....	.....	1.80	1.80	1.75	.....	1.60	1.75	1.40	.....	1.80	.....	1.70	1.80
Seed oats.....	98.6	95	.....	.....	.70	.95	.....	.70	.70	.75	.....	.95	.....	.80	.70	.70
Seed barley.....	98.2	94	.....	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.95	.85	1.00	.....	.95	.....	1.05	1.00
Seed rye.....	97.8	92	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	1.50	1.40	.....	1.10	.....	1.45	1.35	1.35

Cotton

Wide Fluctuations as Decline Continues.

Prices for spot cotton and old crop future contracts continued to decline during the week January 14-19, and the downward movement was accompanied by wide fluctuations. However, the decline was interrupted on Tuesday by a sharp advance of over 5/8¢ per lb. in the average of quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets, 71 points for March future contracts, and 110 points for December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange. The chief cause of this advance was the consumption report of the Bureau of the Census for the month of December, which showed that American mills during the month consumed 461,560 bales, compared with 531,631 bales in November and 529,342 bales in December, 1922. The trade had expected a lower figure for December.

The greater advance on Tuesday in prices for the new crop future contracts (October and December) was attributed to reports of continued delay in farm work in the southwest, due to cold and wet weather. In fact, weather conditions in the southwest continued to have considerable influence on prices for the new crop months throughout the week so that, while January future contracts on the New York and New Orleans Exchanges lost 71 points and 62 points respectively, October contracts gained 2 points at New York and 6 points at New Orleans. December future contracts lost 2 points at New York and gained 11 points at New Orleans.

January future contracts at New York closed at 32.84¢, compared with 33.55¢ on January 12. January futures at New Orleans closed at 33.08¢, compared with 33.70¢ on the 12th. The average of the quotations for No. 5 cotton in 8 designated spot markets (holiday at Norfolk and Savannah) was 33.18¢ per lb. at the close of the week. The average in 10 markets on the 12th was 33.72¢, and the average on January 20, 1923, was 28.16¢.

The demand for cotton goods in the domestic markets continued inactive during the week though a slightly broader inquiry for goods was reported. An increased demand for goods was reported in the English market.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

January 19, 1924, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Jan. 19, 1924.	Jan. 20, 1923.	Jan. 21, 1922.	Jan. 22, 1921.	Jan. 17, 1920.	Jan. 19, 1924.	Jan. 20, 1923.	Jan. 21, 1922.	Jan. 22, 1921.	Jan. 17, 1920.
January.....	Cts. 32.84	Cts. 28.15	Cts. 17.75	Cts. 15.95	Cts. 38.33	Cts. 33.08	Cts. 27.85	Cts. 16.86	Cts. 13.70	Cts. 39.45
March.....	33.15	28.30	17.74	14.45	36.35	33.14	27.95	16.78	13.77	37.50
May.....	33.37	28.54	17.34	14.50	34.70	32.90	27.97	16.65	13.85	35.50
July.....	32.58	28.25	16.89	14.70	33.15	32.09	27.87	16.32	14.12	33.71
October.....	28.00	26.60	16.30	14.54	30.42	27.50	26.26	15.67	14.28	30.58

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, January 18, 1924, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Jan. 16, 1914.	Jan. 18, 1918.	Jan. 17, 1919.	Jan. 16, 1920.	Jan. 21, 1921.	Jan. 20, 1922.	Jan. 19, 1923.	Jan. 18, 1924.	5-year average, 1919-1923.
Liverpool.....	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.
Manchester.....	752	274	294	672	682	586	474	460	541
Continent.....	48	24	32	82	82	62	49	73	61
Total.....	1,774	482	409	1,115	1,258	1,263	983	817	1,005

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1923-January 18, 1924, and Stocks January 18, 1924, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913-Jan. 16, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919-Jan. 20, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920-Jan. 21, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921-Jan. 20, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922-Jan. 19, 1923.	Aug. 1, 1923-Jan. 18, 1924.	5-year average, 1919-1923.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
Port receipts.....	1,000 bales. 7,692	1,000 bales. 4,236	1,000 bales. 3,809	1,000 bales. 3,714	1,000 bales. 4,273	1,000 bales. 5,111	1,000 bales. 3,823	133.7
Port stocks.....	1,005	1,442	1,440	1,221	951	933	1,301	71.7
Interior receipts.....	5,507	4,622	4,489	5,143	5,978	6,017	4,850	123.8
Interior stocks.....	973	1,319	1,758	1,555	1,266	996	1,477	67.4
Into sight.....	10,672	7,218	6,761	6,756	8,500	8,816	7,168	122.0
Northern spinners' takings.....	1,552	1,563	927	1,405	1,434	1,160	1,285	89.6
Southern spinners' takings.....	1,836	2,517	1,398	2,231	2,908	2,599	2,341	111.0
World's visible supply of American cotton.....	4,644	4,674	4,815	4,416	3,547	3,245	4,228	76.8

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1923-January 18, 1924, and Stocks on January 18, 1924, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1921-Jan. 20, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922-Jan. 19, 1923.	Aug. 1, 1923-Jan. 18, 1924.	5-year average, 1919-1923.	Jan. 20, 1922.	Jan. 19, 1923.	Jan. 18, 1924.	5-year average, Jan. 19, 1919-1923.
Norfolk.....	1,000 bales. 237	1,000 bales. 214	1,000 bales. 333	1,000 bales. 205	1,000 bales. 141	1,000 bales. 103	1,000 bales. 87	104
Augusta.....	239	204	153	279	139	65	47	147
Savannah.....	453	277	280	536	156	71	72	192
Montgomery.....	43	33	46	52	31	17	15	28
New Orleans.....	704	897	883	794	327	220	230	387
Memphis.....	638	822	625	629	251	160	119	285
Little Rock.....	136	160	100	138	66	55	38	57
Dallas.....	143	54	113	69	57	18	12	25
Houston.....	1,909	2,412	3,068	1,751	304	334	291	308
Galveston.....	1,717	1,951	2,390	1,592	333	333	287	324
Total.....	6,217	7,044	7,996	6,035	1,810	1,376	1,198	1,854

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, January 19, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Jan. 19, 1924.	Jan. 20, 1923.	Jan. 21, 1922.	Jan. 19, 1924.	Jan. 20, 1923.	Jan. 21, 1922.
No. 5 short staple ..	Cents. 33.33	Cents. 28.00	Cents. 16.75	Cents. 33.75	Cents. 28.25	Cents. 17.75
Length.....	Points. 100	Points. 100	Points. 225	Points. 25	Points. 75	Points. 225
1 1/2 ins.....	175	250	600	75	125	525
1 3/4 ins.....	275	400	1,000	275	175	1,025
1 7/8 ins.....	400	450	1,400	425	375	1,400
2 ins.....	500	550				
2 1/8 ins.....	600	700				

Quotations reported on January 18, for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 46 1/2¢ per lb.; No. 2, 45 1/2¢; No. 3, 44 1/2¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 37 1/2¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, and 36 1/2¢ for No. 2.

Exports of American Cotton.
August 1, 1923, to January 18, 1924, with Comparisons.
[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913- Jan. 16, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1920- Jan. 21, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921- Jan. 20, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922- Jan. 19, 1923.	Aug. 1, 1923- Jan. 18, 1924.	4-year average Aug. 1, 1919- 1920-23.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Great Britain...	2,225,020	1,024,470	856,268	973,631	1,329,232	1,153,845	114.7
France...	840,701	368,137	409,034	465,815	510,174	398,880	127.9
Germany...	1,926,385	565,070	723,197	560,224	671,425	514,793	130.4
Italy...	277,030	241,574	216,565	296,799	323,839	232,791	128.1
Japan...	227,559	118,547	154,020	301,253	380,153	323,357	117.6
China...	210	3,229	66,220	9,100	17,725	19,751	89.7
Spain...	177,953	168,757	174,355	174,606	128,403	160,813	78.8
Belgium...	117,140	127,091	98,794	122,950	110,598	112,857	98.0
Canada...	78,201	71,429	88,055	92,020	77,973	81,909	95.2
Other countries...	147,458	142,492	108,330	140,354	173,693	151,660	114.5
Total...	6,012,332	3,830,796	3,285,918	3,136,964	3,723,223	3,175,662	117.2

¹ Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.

Exports for the week ending January 18 amounted to 203,056 bales, compared with 102,744 bales the previous week, 101,498 bales during the corresponding week in 1923, and 297,815 bales during the week ending January 16, 1914.

The wheat crop of Argentina is now estimated at 259,334,000 bushels, according to a cablegram received on January 17 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This compares with the preliminary forecast of 248,000,000 bushels and with 189,046,000 bushels, the final estimate of last year.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for January 19, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of January 14-19, 1924, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Jan. 19, 1924.	Jan. 20, 1923.	Jan. 21, 1922.	Jan. 22, 1921.	Jan. 17, 1920.	Jan. 18, 1919.	Jan. 19, 1918.
White standards:																	
No. 1 or Midding Fair.....	On. 1	On. 2	On. 3	On. 4	On. 5	On. 6	On. 7	On. 8	On. 9	On. 10	On. 11	On. 12	On. 13	On. 14	On. 15	On. 16	On. 17
No. 2 or Strict Good Midding.....	175	137	175	100	175	150	150	175	160	137	148	75	165	295	258	130	80
No. 3 or Good Midding.....	100	112	125	75	150	125	125	125	110	112	116	51	108	233	195	93	55
No. 4 or Strict Midding.....	50	75	75	50	75	75	75	75	75	75	70	28	58	123	105	49	28
No. 5 or Midding.....	33.00	33.00	32.49	32.75	33.75	33.38	32.70	33.15	33.30	33.38	33.18	28.16	17.09	14.11	40.48	28.46	31.13
No. 6 or Strict Low Midding.....	Off. 1	Off. 2	Off. 3	Off. 4	Off. 5	Off. 6	Off. 7	Off. 8	Off. 9	Off. 10	Off. 11	Off. 12	Off. 13	Off. 14	Off. 15	Off. 16	Off. 17
No. 7 or Low Midding.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	36	59	213	100	128	40
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary ³	325	375	375	500	400	375	350	400	375	350	320	368	77	205	420	655	361
No. 9 or Good Ordinary ³	450	500	500	475	550	500	450	550	525	500	500	189	425	738	1,180	758	222
Spotted:																	
No. 3 or Good Midding.....	On. 1	On. 2	On. 3	On. 4	On. 5	On. 6	On. 7	On. 8	On. 9	On. 10	On. 11	On. 12	On. 13	On. 14	On. 15	On. 16	On. 17
No. 4 or Strict Midding.....	Off. 1	Off. 2	Off. 3	Off. 4	Off. 5	Off. 6	Off. 7	Off. 8	Off. 9	Off. 10	Off. 11	Off. 12	Off. 13	Off. 14	Off. 15	Off. 16	Off. 17
No. 5 or Midding.....	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even	Even
No. 6 or Strict Low Midding ³	175	175	200	175	125	175	100	200	250	225	200	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7 or Low Midding ³	275	300	300	300	250	275	300	400	395	309	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Tinged:																	
No. 2 or Strict Good Midding.....	On. 1	On. 2	On. 3	On. 4	On. 5	On. 6	On. 7	On. 8	On. 9	On. 10	On. 11	On. 12	On. 13	On. 14	On. 15	On. 16	On. 17
No. 3 or Good Midding.....	Off. 1	Off. 2	Off. 3	Off. 4	Off. 5	Off. 6	Off. 7	Off. 8	Off. 9	Off. 10	Off. 11	Off. 12	Off. 13	Off. 14	Off. 15	Off. 16	Off. 17
No. 4 or Strict Midding.....	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Midding ³	175	250	175	180	100	150	175	250	150	175	175	118	236	343	490	193	54
No. 6 or Strict Low Midding ³	300	375	300	275	200	250	250	400	320	300	297	168	348	533	715	308	95
No. 7 or Low Midding ³	400	500	400	400	350	350	325	550	490	400	417	220	448	748	1,010	498	151
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Midding.....	75	100	75	75	50	75	75	100	90	100	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Midding ³	125	150	150	125	100	125	150	175	125	175	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Midding ³	200	200	200	200	150	175	225	300	225	250	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Midding.....	113	150	150	125	75	125	100	200	165	150	135	75	.....	300	478	213	58
No. 4 or Strict Midding ³	175	200	200	175	125	175	150	300	200	250	195	148	310	413	618	308	88
No. 5 or Midding ³	225	250	250	250	200	225	200	400	300	350	265	200	415	555	755	435	119
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Midding.....	50	38	35	38	On 50	50	50	50	On 10	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 or Strict Midding ³	100	88	85	88	Off 25	100	100	100	100	Off 25	100	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 or Midding ³	150	150	150	138	100	150	150	150	150	150	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Midding ³	125	150	125	113	160	125	125	150	90	150	125	103	.....	268	383	583	285
No. 4 or Strict Midding ³	175	225	175	163	175	150	175	200	125	200	176	143	.....	353	508	693	378
No. 5 or Midding ³	325	300	250	238	250	325	250	250	250	200	264	193	.....	450	630	855	510
Sales for week, bales.....	1,024	901	719	601	2,550	3,276	13,815	7,895	8,076	2,873	41,730	79,481	47,318	81,491	89,404	50,448	43,001

² These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

Foreign Crops and Markets

British Wool Market Outlook.

The 1923 wool selling year in Great Britain closed with the outlook for growers, as far as the demand for and prices of wool are concerned, extremely hopeful, according to reports received from the office of the American Agricultural Commissioner at London, England. In view of the inevitable shortage in the Australian clip, consequent upon adverse seasonal conditions, it is believed that prices will be well maintained for some time. An important factor in the increasing demand for Merino wool is the ever growing requirements of Japan.

The seventh and last of the 1923 series of Colonial Wool Sales closed in London on December 20. Out of the total of 155,910 bales offered about 148,500 bales were sold. It is estimated that the British trade took 83,000 bales, the Continent 63,500 bales, and America about 2,000 bales. About 14,000 bales were carried forward to the first series of 1924 which opened on January 22. French buyers were the principal operators for Merinos, whilst Belgian and Swiss buyers were also freely operating. German buyers were more reserved. The British trade concentrated principally on crossbreds but took a number of suitable lots of Merinos as well. America was in the market for some of the best of the merinos and for fine crossbreds when in light bright condition. The strong tone characterizing the opening of the series was maintained throughout and as the sales progressed the market hardened considerably for crossbreds and, in rather a less degree, for Merinos. At the close Greasy was quoted 5 to 7½ per cent dearer than the final rates of last Series, Scoured Merinos 5 per cent, Greasy crossbreds 20 per cent and slipe and Scoured Crossbreds 10 to 15.

Market for Sausage Casings in South Africa.

South Africa offers a good market for American sausage casings, says Consul G. K. Donald at Johannesburg. American casings are desired above all others. Imports during 1922 amounted to more than 200,000 lbs., of which almost 90% was supplied by the United States. Casings for that market should be sound, light colored, and medium narrow. They should be packed in 56-pound kegs, net weight, holding 1,700 yards of skins in 21 bundles. The skins should be wrapped in linen. The firms usually pay cash against documents through their shippers (export commission houses) in New York or London, the latter charging a commission of 5% and drawing on the consignees at 60 to 90 days sight.

New Zealand to Export Chilled Beef.

An experimental shipment of New Zealand chilled beef is scheduled to be made from Wellington to London around the first of February, says Consul J. C. Rudson at Wellington. The shipment will be small, consisting of only 1,000 quarters, and will be forwarded on the *Kent*, a fast oil-burning steamer fitted with chilling chambers. If the trial is successful, larger quantities of chilled beef will be shipped to England regularly. The beef is to be chilled by reducing the temperature to about 32° by the Linley process.

Australian Meat in Japan.

Negotiations have been initiated by the Australia Meat Council for the delivery of 2,000 carcasses of beef a month from Australia to Japan. Australia has been looking to eastern Asia for several years as a supplementary market in which to dispose of some of her primary produce, particularly meat. In the spring of 1923 the Australian Meat Council sent a delegation to what we in the United States call the Far East to study conditions on the spot and pave the way if possible for trade.

Corn acreage in Argentina this season is now estimated at 8,465,000 acres compared with 7,851,000 acres last year. This is an increase of 614,000 acres, or about 7%. A forecast of production is not yet available.

Crisis in Trinidad Cocoa Industry.

The cocoa industry of Trinidad is experiencing its third year of depression, says Consul Henry Baker at Trinidad, British West Indies. The chief causes of the depression are the unsettled conditions in Europe and the competition of West Africa, where cocoa can be produced more cheaply. Present prices are too low to allow a profit except under most favorable conditions. Prices during 1923 are said to have been the lowest on record. Next year's cocoa acreage is expected to decrease about 20%. Exports during 1922 amounted to 50,000,000 pounds, of which 27,000,000 pounds came to the United States. Exports to the United States during the first 10 months of 1923 amounted to 30,000,000 pounds. According to the Director of Agriculture at Trinidad the world's production of cocoa during recent years has averaged 150,000 tons while consumption averaged only about 104,000 tons annually.

South African Peaches Popular in London.

South African peaches are being offered in considerable quantities on the London market at 6¢ each. The fruit is reported as being ripe, delicious and firm of flesh, having successfully survived the long journey from South Africa. It is due to the painstaking and rigorous regulations of the Union of South Africa as to fruit exports that such a high state of perfection has been attained. Good supplies of peaches, apricots, and plums are now reaching London from that country, and it is reported that their availability has considerably affected the demand for grapes.

New Zealand Apples for South America.

The New Zealand Fruit Growers' Federation has completed arrangements to ship 50,000 cases of large red apples to South American ports, including Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro. It is expected that this shipment will open a large trade in a special variety of apples unsuited to the London market.

Large Grain Elevator for Edmonton.

A Canadian Government terminal elevator with 2,500,000 bus. capacity is to be erected at Edmonton, Alberta, in time for handling the 1924 grain crop of the western Provinces. The elevator will serve the Canadian national railways and will provide cleaning facilities. The cost of the elevator will be about \$1,250,000.

Wheat Prices Drop in Germany.

Prices for home-grown wheat in Germany experienced a remarkable drop during the second week of December, says Mr. E. C. Squire, the American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. Beginning with 195 gold marks per ton (\$1.26 per bushel) on December 1, prices fell to 177 gold marks per ton (\$1.15 per bushel) on December 10. This drop was attributed to the fact that considerable stocks of flour were on hand which the mills were anxious to dispose of.

Fall wheat acreage sown in Algeria up to January 1 shows a 20% increase over last year. The area is now estimated at 2,298,000 acres, as compared with an estimate of 1,902,700 acres on January 1 last year. Sowing in Algeria continued through January and February, and it is difficult to determine what acreage is limited to winter wheat. Germination is regular and the condition is normal.

In Australia December rains have delayed the wheat harvest. The yields, however, are reported high in South Australia, West Australia, and Victoria, and the grain has a good quality. In the northern section of New South Wales the crop is a failure but in other districts it is good. The previous estimates of 120,000,000 bushels has not been changed.

The area sown to winter wheat in Rumania is now reported as 5,365,000 acres, or 96% of the 1923 acreage. The acreage of winter rye is 484,000, and of winter barley 237,000, or 82% and 101%, respectively, of the acreage in 1923.